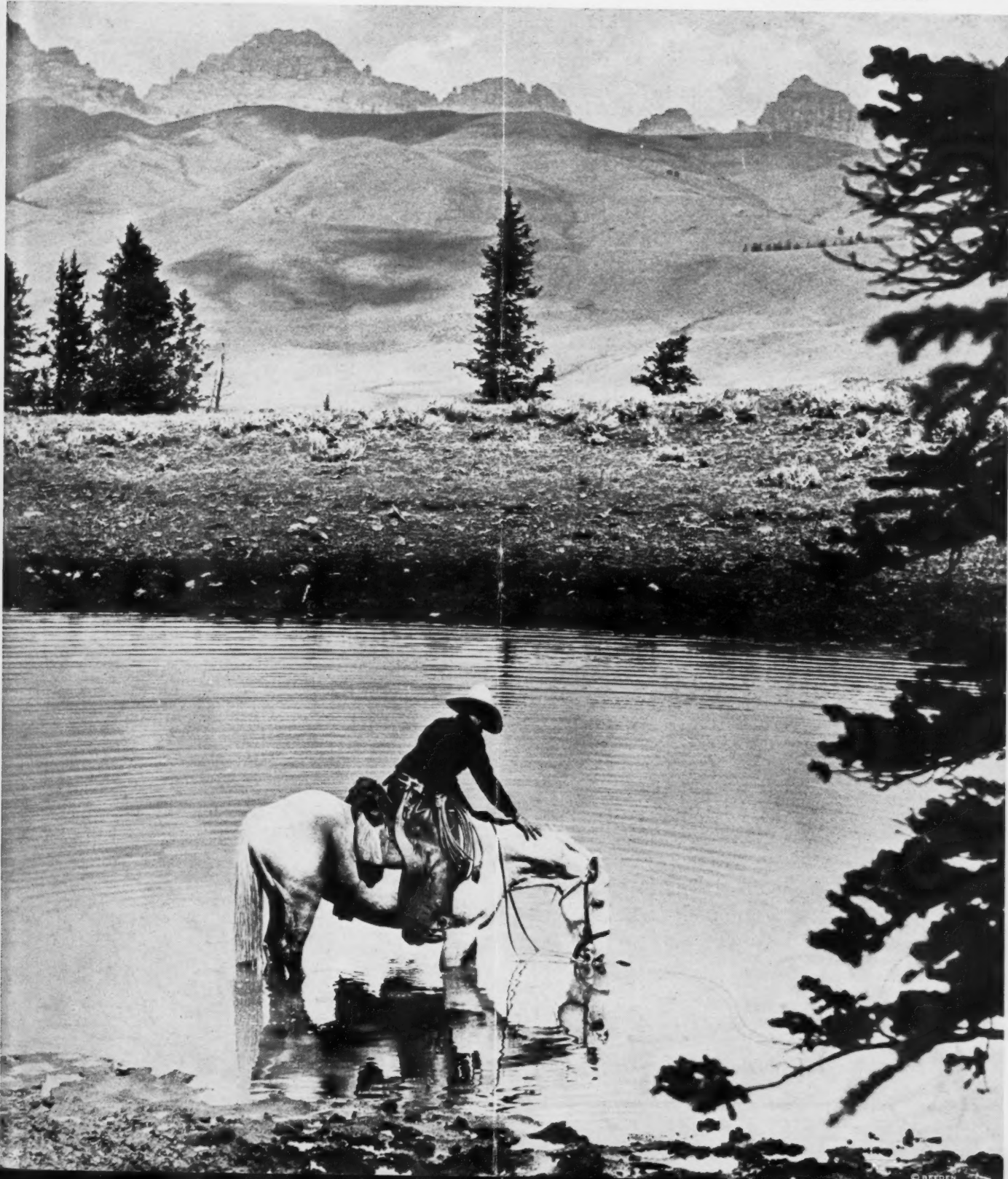
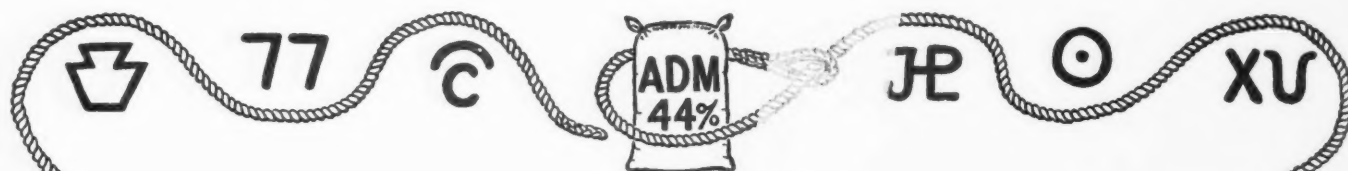


707.56

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

JUNE 1940





HOW WELL INFORMED ARE YOU ON BRANDS?

A story that would tell of the trials, tribulations and romance connected with livestock brands would fill volumes. When you recognize a livestock brand, you immediately identify that brand with the honesty, honor, integrity and probity of the owner. Did you ever stop to think that a brand on feed is as important as a brand on livestock?

When it comes to Soybean Oil Meal or Linseed Meal, the brand ADM on every sack and registered in every state, stands for the highest quality in a protein supplement. Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., are the owners of that brand on Linseed and Soybean Oil Meal and are as proud of that brand as you are of your recorded livestock brand.

ADM have plants advantageously located from coast to coast. This assures you of economical manufacturing and distributing so that your protein supplement will reach you at the lowest cost possible.

ADM have perfected a pelleted Soybean Oil Meal for you livestock men that is rich in digestible protein and does not crumble. These pellets are guaranteed 44% minimum protein and often run as high as 49%. The protein is 92% digestible.

Feed ADM Soybean Products

For Best Results and More Economical Gains

Meal—Flakes—Pellets—Straight or Mineralized

From information we have gathered from nutritional experts, experiment stations, feeders and ranchers, we are satisfied that ADM 44% Soybean Oil Meal will put on cheaper gains; will not burn out your livestock; is not too laxative—you can feed any amount without danger; your livestock will come through the winter better and your cows will produce calves over a longer period of years.

We venture to predict that after you have fed the ADM 44% Soybean Oil Meal to your livestock for a season, you will see a marked improvement in the animals carrying your esteemed livestock brand.

May we send you a pamphlet on ADM 44% minimum protein Soybean Oil Meal?

DISTRIBUTORS

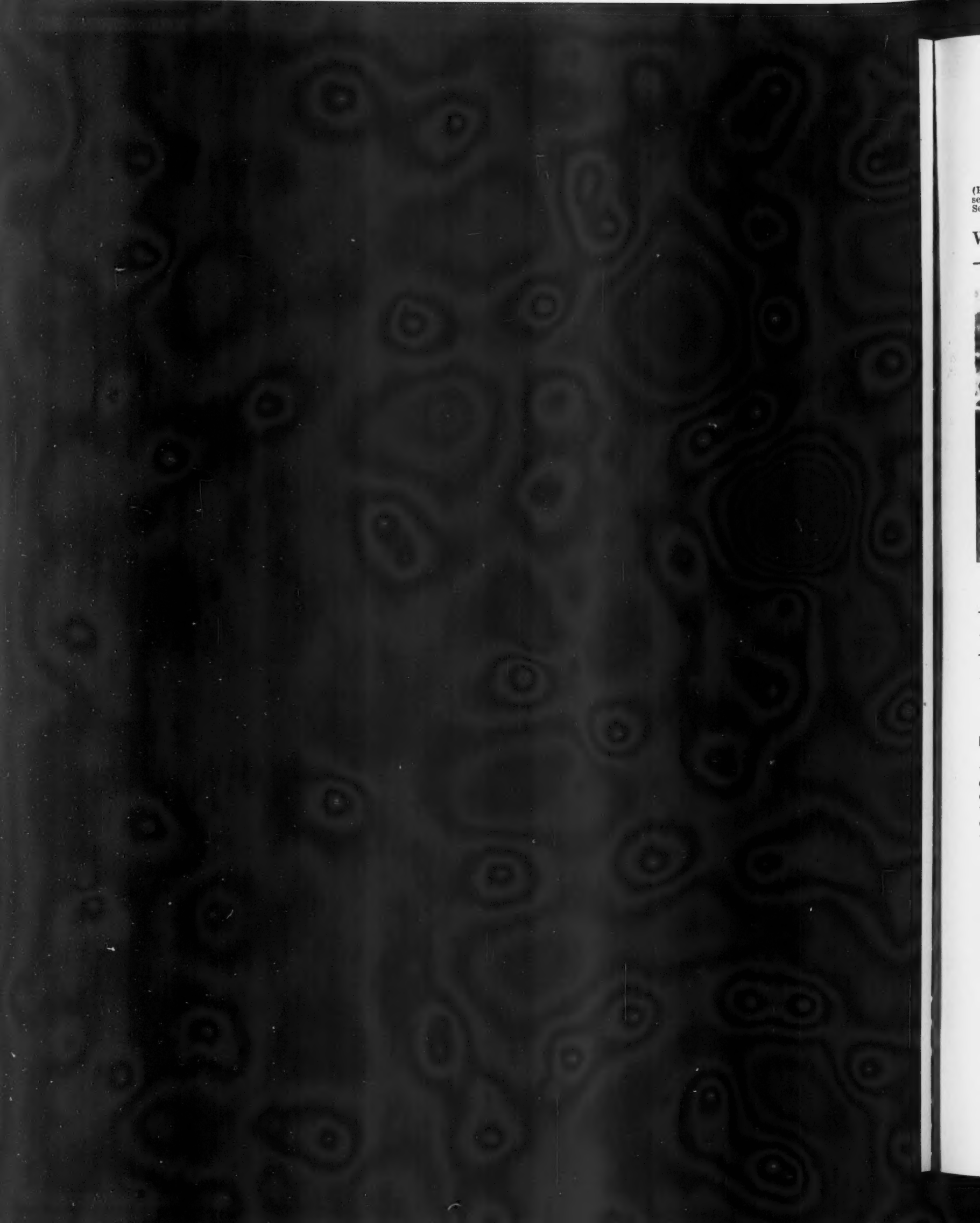
A. A. NIXON & CO. • OMAHA, NEBRASKA

If your dealer cannot supply you, write, wire or phone
for prices delivered your station.

**Do not fail to get our price for Fall and Winter
shipments delivered your station.**







(1)
se
So

V

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

(Published monthly at 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colorado, by American National Live Stock Association Publishing Company. Entered as second-class matter June 11, 1919, at Post Office, Denver, under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on September 21, 1921. Subscription price: U. S., \$1.00 a year; Canadian and foreign, \$1.50.)

Volume XXII

JUNE 1940

Number 1



Thousands of cattle move through the auction market at Arcadia. *Forresty*

FLORIDA—THE NEW CATTLE KINGDOM

By CHRISTINE EMERY

THE MAP OF EUROPE IS NOT THE only thing that has changed within the past few years. We have only to consider the cattle country that once centered in our own Middle West, spread toward the Northwest, and, after proclaiming the settlement and subjugation of our "last frontier," abruptly awake to the startling realization that the Wild West is in the supposedly effete East, for the cattle business is most definitely and distinctively established in Florida.

This does not mean that the western herds have moved eastward, nor that there has been a recent influx of range cattle shipped into the sunshine state; for 350 years ago, as an aftermath of the Spanish Invasion, the first cattle were introduced into Florida. Naturally, with "easy conquest" always pre-eminently in mind, little attention was given the animals aside from tallying the increase that was normally expected.

Fortunately the mild climate of this extremely eastern southern state enabled the cattle to shift for themselves, and the "good rustlers" that survived the

limitation of scanty forage soon produced a lean and leggy type of animal that actually ran wild. As a matter of fact, it was so wild that only at roundup time could these "queer cattle" be counted or considered an asset.

Incoming settlers increased the distribution of this rugged range stock on the open palmetto range lands, and cattle feuds and killings are said to have occurred as speedily as, though less spectacularly than, in the North and West. The custom was to "kill 'em quietly and keep quiet about it."

Time passed, and the stalwart sons of these prudent, pioneering fathers rallied to meet the need by raising and shipping beef to Cuba for "our boys" during the Spanish-American War. The slump following the loss of this market at the end of the war hit the less financially fit Florida cattle raisers a staggering blow. There was no outside sale for this admittedly inferior beef.

Then—in such devious ways is progress pushed forward—the fever tick sapped the ranging vigor that had car-

ried hunger-driven cattle through the palmetto thickets in their frantic search for food. Dipping vats were imperative essentials in tick-control; and, in order to keep the cattle where they could be properly cared for, fencing was another immediate stabilizer.

This meant that the day of the open range was over. Cattle raisers would have to buy or lease and fence their land. The larger companies, co-operating with state and federal law enforcement, proceeded with the dipping program; and, as rapidly as they stretched their barbed-wire fences, both the fences and the dipping vats were destroyed by cattle owners who, unable to buy and refusing to fence the land or dip their stock, staged their bitter protest against this new program.

About fifteen years ago, while this "internal war" was raging, the tick-infested cattle, uncared for and more aggressively on their own than ever, were such gaunt and unpalatable offerings that the closing of the final home markets caused the disgruntled stockmen to realize that Floridians were "openly preferring and buying imported western beef." This automatically put the small cattle raisers out of business. There was no use attempting to capture or even hold a portion of the market, unless they could furnish meat as good as, or better than, what was being shipped in.

Only the "capitalists," with their fenced areas and greatly improved methods, could properly guide the destiny of this new development. They decided to breed for beef with the infusion of blood strains that would bring the average 400 pounds that represented the dressed weight of Florida stock profitably in excess of its meager menu-making attributes.

THIS WAS SOON MANIFESTED IN calves sired by Brahman bulls that, brought from India, were happily at home on the prairies of Florida. These hump-shouldered offspring of the so-called sacred cow of India traced their racial background through domestication totaling twenty centuries before the Christian Era. Like the native Florida cattle that were brought in by the early Spanish colonists, these Brahman cattle had, in their land of frequent famine, proved their stamina as sturdy foragers. The first cross with Brahman bulls and

Florida cows proved the practicality of this unusual breeding; for calves with Brahman blood, although smaller at birth, showed rapid gain and generally averaged from fifty to seventy-five pounds more at weaning time than calves of the same age of other breeds, and proportionate increase was shown in the weight of more mature cattle.

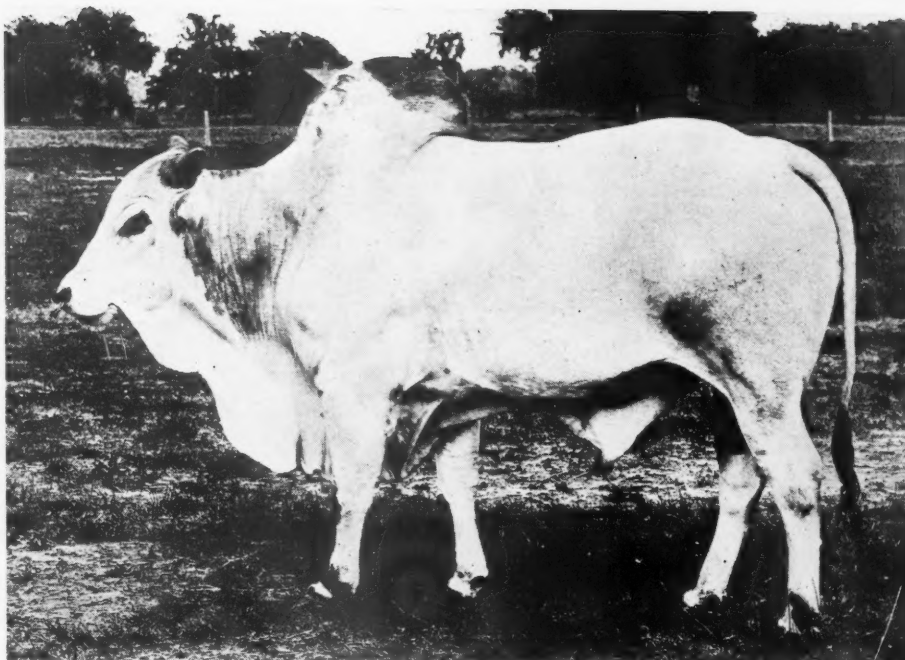
The five strains of Brahman cattle now flourishing in Florida have given an enviable impetus that is registered in greater grazing energy, extreme hardiness, and prepotency that completely changes the color of the cattle-raising ledger. The Zebu, or Brahman cattle, differ from others, since, as nature endowed them with sweat glands, they can readily adapt themselves to climatic changes. With their humped shoulders, shorter legs, odd color, and drooping "upside down ears," they are a cure for the blues while taking the business out of the red by creating range cattle that "cling close to the ground;" and, taking weight with speed and surprising solidity, their progeny are potential beef producers the instant they are dropped.

Despite the prevalence and popularity of the Brahmans, there is no "best breed" of Florida cattle. It is mainly a matter of choosing the type you desire; and, through careful breeding and even more careful inbreeding, insure the herd strength, vigor, and vitality that, with proper feeding, will basically build bigger and better business. Consequently you will find cattlemen so ardently advocating Brahman blood that they insist "there must always be plenty of it" for finest weight development.

Others as zealously acclaim the desirability of the Shorthorn, Hereford, or a breeding of Brahman and Hereford, descriptively called Braford. A superior strain of Brown Swiss is making an excellent showing, and there is of course a "call" for the Aberdeen-Angus and other heavy beef animals. Wherever you go, from Palatka and the waterways of the St. John's River, through Kissimmee, where opulent auctions and markets are held and a cattleman's journal is published, on the route southward through the orange empire, along the line of lakes that so scenically accent central Florida, you will see strains of these finer Florida cattle standing not merely knee deep but literally hip high in the extensive improved evergreen pastures.

YOU HAVE PASSED SEBRING and think you have seen all, but it takes an active traveler to cover the territory; for the Florida cattle range covers an area that is elastically listed as "anywhere from 25,000,000 to 28,000,000 acres," and on this acreage "a loose estimate of from 1,200,000 to nearly 2,000,000 cattle are grazing." The conservative rate, given in a state census, places the aggregate of cattle at 1,324,000 and their value at \$27,390,485.

A study of the map of Florida will illustrate that, passing Lake Placid and reaching Childs, you must decide whether



Purebred two-year-old Brahma bull.

you will follow the cattle trail eastward through Brighton and see the largest holdings in the state, with a side trip to the Seminole Indian Reservation, where cattle raising under government supervision is a noteworthy feature, and eventually "come out" on the Atlantic coast, or take the middle course and go farther southward to Lake Okeechobee; but the chances are that you will travel westward to Arcadia, where public as well as "practice rodeos" are an ever-increasing attraction.

Arcadia is alertly "cattle conscious," and classes of school children attend the

semimonthly auctions and critically "look and listen to learn how it is done." There can be no doubt that it is done successfully, as last year from May through October the auction returns brought over \$90,000 in quick cash turnover to local cattle raisers. In this same length of time, it is said that within a thirty-mile radius of Arcadia more than \$200,000 worth of cattle have changed hands. Arcadia raises the greatest quantity and ships the finest quality of veal. In fact, for the past three years the records verify the statement that Arcadia leads as the cattle-shipping center.

After you have reluctantly left Arcadia and completed the upward swing of the cow country to Bartow, you will learn that you have left a great slice of cattle land below Arcadia and belatedly find that, if you really want to see all there is, you had better go down to La Belle, on through Immokalee, and stop only when you reach the impenetrable Everglades. A simple, "sightly" way of seeing the "entire area," but losing the inspirational value of closer, individual contacts, is to fly over this great domain and marvel at this vast expanse of "natural prairie"—grazing land that in the past four years has been transformed from unproductive palmetto range into improved pastures.

Seeing all this, you are quite casually told there is a "reserve" of 17,000,000 acres of non-assessed lands that will "in the very near future" be "put back on the tax books" as reforested pine lands or resown for cattle grazing. In some instances it will be possible to graze cattle in the timber land, but frequent fires for burning off the dried "top grass" that grows so much faster than the cattle can eat it are a liability that must be taken into consideration.

Verdant acres of carpet, Para, and



In a few weeks Para grass makes a grand showing.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Bermuda grass veritably cover the country, and it is nothing unusual for a knee-high stand of Para grass to stage a "five weeks from planting record." It is no exaggeration to say that miles of carpet and Bermuda grass on protectively fenced ranches spread greenly over stretches of sand flats that recently "raised only palmetto thickets and harbored rattlesnakes."

A few years ago, "upwards of fifteen acres" were required to feed one bony range animal. Under present conditions, three acres of magically growing carpet grass will keep a grazing animal in such good condition that in most instances only range feeding is necessary. Improved pasturage is another factor that has made it possible for Florida to recapture 45 per cent of the beef sales in her home state and "show proof" that her better-bred calves sell readily in New Jersey and Baltimore markets. To meet emergency orders, veal is often shipped on the hoof, but representative packers invariably "dress out the beeves" as they are sold locally and in adjacent states.

MORE INTENSIVE STUDY OF THE map reveals that Florida is strategically situated from all points of grazing and shipping analysis. Located in the same isothermal zone as that of the Hawaiian Islands and "all below the southernmost section of California," its northern boundary almost ends the summer-land circle of our Gulf states. With more than 1,200 miles of coast line and many ports, entirely aside from truck and train transportation, "shipping by boat" will always be an incomparable economic inducement. It is equally worthy of note that "more than 90 per cent of the population of the United States can reach Florida within forty-eight hours;" so, whether they ship or meet the home market, the demand for Florida beef is increasingly secure.

The 35,111,000-acre area of this extremely southern state insures the added acclaim of the largest cattle ranging territory east of the Mississippi. It is four times as large as Holland; or, in more

arresting all-American computation, the state of Florida equals the expanse of Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Florida has a distinct rainy season that brings satisfying coolness throughout the summer, and the average rainfall is nearly five feet. Drainage is good, and crops, as well as grass, make a fine showing; although, oddly enough, little gardening is done "in the wet season." Florida is 5,500 miles long, and tourists rejoice in the great variety of temperate and tropical zone fruits and vegetables, as well as the wide range of flora and fauna. The prairies are "always in bloom" and look like gay, exotic gardens. The highest elevation is 325 feet, at Iron Mountain, near the Singing Tower. The annual temperature varies from 68.8 to 72.3, and this is ideal climatic assurance for both summer and winter travelers.

Florida is a land of lakes. There actually are thousands of them, from little mirror-like pools to the 700-square-acre surface of lovely Lake Okeechobee, and every lake and every "branch" or brooklet extends an irresistible invitation to stop and fish. Inland residents delight in "touring" Florida, and find recreation and relaxation in the visual evidence that 3,000,000 acres of Florida are in beaches and pleasure resorts and 2,841 acres are "absolutely in water." In the cities, towns, and tourist camps every amusement and entertainment indicative of the world-famous southern hospitality is constantly at their command. In "seeing the sights," they enthusiastically include the circus at Sarasota, the historical landmarks at St. Augustine, cigar factories at Tampa, the sponge and fishing centers, alligator farms, bird sanctuaries, and all the endless wonders of the state. Not the least of these are the many training quarters where the big-league baseball boys play and practice for the edification of winter visitors.

AFTER SUCH UNBOUNDED ENJOYment, it is a surprise, in touring the cattle country, unforgettably to learn that seeking accommodations presents

an unsolvable problem. Here, in contrast to the conveniently located large and small homes and "dude ranches" of the West, the traveler will see cattle by the tens of thousands grazing in the hundreds of thousands of fenced acres that border the highways; but rarely is there a house in many miles of motor travel.

The explanation is that only in occasional, exceptional instances, are Florida cattle raisers "at home on the range." They live in the cities or towns or the more fruitful security of their citrus groves; and, exactly as a business man goes to his office, they jump into their cars—there usually are three or four cars in every cattle-raising "household"—and ride out to the range. Usually he is home at night; but, in the busy season, the "boss" may only return for the week-end.

"Times sure have changed" since the old days when cattlemen moved their stock from camp to camp and a caravan of oxcarts carried the staple foods, branding irons, and other needful supplies. The women and children "often took a holiday and went along." They led a carefree, "gypsy life" for a few weeks, and the boys and girls grew up with a thorough knowledge of the cattle business which many of them are so successfully carrying on today. The cowhands stayed on the range from sixty to ninety days and even longer without coming to town, and no one thought anything of it. Cow-camps, chuck wagons, and colored cooks are present-day necessities on the cattle range; but now, in an automobile, over dirt roads and fine paved highways, the Florida cowboy comes "tearing into town" on Saturday nights.

THE MURPHY LAW THAT CANCELED old tax debts and made it possible to buy veritable realms of greenly growing prairie for a few cents an acre marked "the beginning of the boom" in the cattle business. Fencing the land, improving the pastures, and "rebuilding the structure" of these modern beef and veal producers have brought new men, as well as new blood, into this great industry. These active and "aggressively progressive" investors include doctors, lawyers, dentists, merchants, and "representative men and women," all wisely increasing their own and the national well-being through this better beef production. It is considered a cause for congratulation to have the sheriff "individually interested in cattle raising;" for knowing the problems that constantly confront cattle raisers he is more able to cope with them and is cordially welcomed as an associate in this profitable enterprise.

This new development in cattle ranging gives city and town dwellers an opportunity to "get out into the country and safely invest a little capital in a small ranch." They lease or buy and fence their land, stock it with range cows and good bulls, hire a few cowboys, build "a vacation shack," and give them-



Home of Mr. and Mrs. Carey C. Carlton, Arcadia. One of few instances where Florida cattle raisers actually "live on their tens of thousands of acres."



Piling palmetto roots for burning.

selves and the family a yearly outing and a series of shorter sojourns and week-ends on the ranch. They cook their meals over the camp fire, ride horseback, sleep outdoors, and have a grand time.

Do not let the designation of "a little ranch" give the impression of a small area, according to general acceptance; for it is a stupendous proposition, as a "small investment" of from 100 to 600 cattle will require in increasing ratio up to 2,000 acres of good pasture. This is so well understood that a tract of 15,000 acres is called "just an ordinary ranch." Fencing and bringing it into productive pasturage is an arduous and expensive item, even though the federal government has assisted by allowing the land-owners \$3 an acre for all wild acreage up to one-twelfth of the entire holding for these improved, fenced pastures.

Clearing this wild palmetto land is simplified by plowing, stacking, and burning the roots and disking so effectively that, at the "second cross" before seeding, little trace of the old "prairie pest"—that looks so attractive to tourists—can be seen. The rancher must furnish the seed; and, as a matter of economy as well as speed, this is satisfactorily sown by airplane at the rate of 15 cents an acre—and when the program of sowing from 400 to 500 acres a day for several days is regularly repeated, that is another initial expense that must be taken into consideration. Of course, if the palmetto is "kept pulled out," the seeding is practically permanent, as the cattle constantly fertilize and reseed the pastures.

Fencing is another expensive undertaking. The scope of this one activity can be more readily estimated when range owners "matter-of-factly" order upwards of 14,000 fence posts and miles of wire for "a little piece" of their two-, four-strand, or single-wire electrically charged fences. The posts, cut from the heart of the slash pine, will last a lifetime—unless the owner forgets to leave a cleared area, free from palmetto or dried grass, along the fences and tallies a loss and entailed labor from a fire started by a carelessly thrown cigarette. Another phase of "unexpected outlay" might be cited in the partial fencing of one of the large ranches where nearly

forty miles of fence was ruthlessly cut down as soon as it was finished—and these "unforeseen accidents" still occur.

BUT TIMES ARE IMPROVING, like the pasturage and the system of feeding supplementary foods when the soil lacks "fattening fertility." Laggards and radical objectors, seeing how successfully the new methods are insuring better, profitably marketed stock, are falling into line and listening attentively to the precept of finer pasturage as preached, practiced, and prayed for by the energetic county agents. The practicality of this unceasing effort is apparent to all who care to take the "pasture tours" sponsored by county agents in order that all who are interested in this good grazing plan may see how quickly results are assured.

Visitors are greeted by speakers and workers thoroughly conversant with local conditions at each stopping point. A more definite idea of the size and character of the few "ranch houses" where admittedly "big cattle raisers" spend at least part of their time, may be gained by simply stating that, on a recent tour, 245 people registered and more than that number were seated at "the one first table" and ate a bountiful barbecued lunch in the hospitable cook-house on the Carlton Ranch, near Arcadia. That may be cited as an admirable advertisement of successful cattle raising.

Another indication of productive prosperity is that day and night cattle are loaded to capacity in huge trucks and rushed to the packing-houses. Back of all this, believing there can be no possibility of overproduction, the big companies and "independent owners" are investing heavily in range land that, regardless of improvements, is taxed at 5 cents an acre. Raw land is worth \$2.50 an acre, and much of it is virgin prairie; and the steadily advancing price is an impelling urge, for men and women who have the money are buying with the certainty of security and success.

The "big ranchers" are often uncertain, but not deliberately evasive, about the extent of their land and the number of cattle they own. A generation ago this was considered nobody's business,

and "questions of that kind" were seldom answered. Reciprocity, rather than reticence, is the new operative order; but, buying in sections that comprise a square mile, or 640 acres, and having holdings that cover several townships, it is so long since many of them have computed their acreage that, when asked how much they own, they are apt to say, "counting acres seems like counting small change." In the majority of instances it just isn't done. And, as they are never absolutely certain of a stock check-up aside from their sales records, it is understandable why, in most cases, they are vague or reluctant to declare the numerical strength of a large and widely ranging herd.

They are certain of two things. The first is that they have the most wonderful state in the nation, and the second is that the cattle business is "barely beginning" to be what it assuredly will be: Florida's greatest nourishing and sustaining asset. When you have toured even a portion of the cattle country, you will gain a clearer concept of this vast industry. Then, if either by the east or west coast or a circle tour including both coasts, you go on to Miami and out over the ocean highway, eighty miles southwest to Key West, you will be potently persuaded that they not only have the best state, and bigger, better cattle, but they surely have the best of all the good that makes life so well worth living.

STOCK ILLS YIELD UNDER WORK IN SOUTHERN AREA

MARKED PROGRESS HAS BEEN made in development of an improved form of a Johne's disease diagnostic agent as a result of investigations at the regional animal disease laboratory of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Auburn, Alabama.

Known as "Johnin," the agent was recently tested by federal investigators on 114 dairy cows, of which 35 reacted. Eleven of the reactors died and were found to be affected with Johne's disease, and the other 24 were condemned for slaughter and all found to be infected with the disease.

"The biologic is not new, but its use as prepared heretofore has not been entirely satisfactory for field application," it is explained by Dr. Bennett T. Simms, laboratory director.

Johne's disease is a serious cattle malady, caused by a germ similar to that which causes tuberculosis. Detection of the disease in the early stages has been difficult because of lack of a reliable diagnostic agent such as is used in the detection of bovine tuberculosis. The perfection of some effective diagnostic agent will aid the cattle owners of the South to eliminate this malady, which is one of the most serious obstacles of the cattle industry there, now that cattle ticks and tuberculosis have been practically eradicated, says the Bureau of Animal Industry.

In investigations on internal parasites of cattle, Dr. Simms reported successful preliminary trials with phenothiazine as an anthelmintic, a remedy expelling or destroying intestinal worms. This drug, which has already shown good results in removing parasites from sheep and hogs, offers an effective method of dealing with some of the South's important live-stock parasite problems. Such parasites as stomach worms, nodular worms, threadworms, and hookworms, which cause retarded growth and even the loss of calves, have been removed by the recently developed drug, which may also be effective against other parasites of cattle.

Another project at the Auburn laboratory is aimed at a more effective control of coccidiosis of cattle, a parasitic disease that affects principally young calves.

The investigations were made at the regional animal disease laboratory of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Auburn, Alabama, in collaboration with thirteen states.

LOCAL AUCTION MARKETING BEGAN BIG GROWTH IN 1931

ONE OF THE OLDEST METHODS of live-stock marketing—local auctions—in this country had to wait until 1931 to become of major importance. The Farm Credit Administration puts the number of local organizations operating in thirty-seven states in 1937 at 1,317, according to L. B. Mann, of that organization, writing in *News for Farmer Co-operatives*. Auctions date as far back at 1836.

Their period of greatest expansion was from 1932 to 1937. A study by the FCA found that among the most important factors contributing to the growth were low prices, drought, desire on the part of producers to sell near home, dissatisfaction with the relatively high marketing costs at terminal markets, competition for farmers' business by local merchants and chambers of commerce, and the general trend toward decentralization which followed the expansion of good roads and the increased use of trucks.

Reports from 139 auctions in fourteen states indicated that in 1936, 4,653,859 head of live stock were marketed—an average of 33,481 per auction. Value of business handled per auction varied widely from \$10,000 to \$4,437,000 and averaging over \$550,000 per year.

The bulk of the live stock handled by the auctions came from an area within fifty miles, although at some auctions part of the volume, especially feeder stock, came from distances of 100 miles or more. Practically all the stock was transported to the auctions by truck.

Of the 1,317 auctions operating in 1937, the heaviest concentration was in the Corn-Belt, where 60 per cent of them were located. Commission charges for selling live stock at 51 per cent of the auctions were based on gross sales, 44 per cent computed their charges on a

Location of live-stock auction markets in the United States in 1937. Sixty-seven per cent of the 1,317 auctions operating were in the ten central states. Each dot represents one market.



per head basis, and 5 per cent on a combination of the two. Some of the auctions charged, in addition, yardage. Some made separate charges for feed, health inspection, insurance, vaccination, and brand inspection.

Total costs for selling medium and heavyweight cattle and hogs of higher valuation, as well as larger lots of cattle and hogs, were greater at most of the auctions studied than at large terminal markets. Sheep and lamb commissions were generally lower than at terminal markets.

Twenty-nine per cent of the auctions studied carried bonds for the protection of shippers against loss. These bonds ranged from \$1,000 to \$40,000.

More than three-fourths of the producers reporting indicated a favorable attitude toward the auctions, and the same proportion believed they would be permanent.

PACKERS TO ADVERTISE MEAT ON NATIONAL SCALE

THE HEALTHFUL QUALITIES OF meat and its place in a balanced diet will be featured in a nation-wide, long-range advertising and merchandising program, according to recent announcement by the Institute of American Meat Packers.

The program will be one of the most extensive ever undertaken by an industry. A substantial part of the advertising will appear in newspapers and magazines.

The campaign will work for an increased consumer demand for meat of all varieties—beef, fresh pork, veal, mutton, and lamb. Demand for meat products such as hams and bacon, lard, and sausage, also will be stimulated. The program is in line with suggestions made by a large number of live-stock growers and their organizations.

The cost of the campaign will be prorated within the industry. The program was prompted by loss of world markets and the desire of the industry to utilize its facilities to a fuller extent and thereby create greater employment, according to George A. Schmidt, chairman of the institute's board of directors and president of Stahl Meyer, Inc., of New York.

Mr. Schmidt added that "during the last five years the consumption of meat and lard averaged only about 12 per cent greater than during a similar period twenty-five years ago. Nevertheless, our population has increased about 40 per cent, as compared with a quarter century ago. America is considerably behind some other nations in meat eating. From 1935 to 1939, inclusive, our per capita consumption has averaged only about 137 pounds a year, while in Argentina it was 326 pounds; in New Zealand, 321 pounds; and in Australia, 205 pounds."

FARM REPRESENTATIVE IN FARM CREDIT HEARINGS

THE GILLETTE BILL IN THE present Congress provides for the return of the Farm Credit Administration to its former status as an independent agency. Its passage is being urged by live-stock producers of the West, who were represented at hearings on the bill by Frank S. Boice, of Sonoita, Arizona, first vice-president of the American National Live Stock Association.

His statement, in part, is given below: "When we look back to the old, inadequate method of financing the range live-stock industry, and then trace through the development of the present method, beginning in 1917 with the establishment of the Federal Land Banks, followed in 1923 with the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, and culminating in 1933 with the establishment of the Farm Credit Administration, it is easy to understand why the live-stock producers are deeply appreciative of and loyal to the Farm Credit Administration.

"Under the old system our loans were called whenever there was trouble in the financial centers, not because the loans were sour, but because the commercial banks from whom we borrowed were faced with shrinking deposits and had to have the money. This would completely demoralize the entire industry.

"Twice within recent years Congress enacted emergency legislation to relieve our financial distress—in the early twenties, with the creation of the War

Finance Corporation, and again in the early thirties, with the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. There should never again be a need for this kind of emergency legislation, if the Farm Credit Administration continues on a sound financial basis so that money is available to it in the financial centers of the nation.

"Stockmen want a continuation of the sound, adequate, dependable source of credit which has been made available to them by the Farm Credit Administration in the past. If it is to be adequate at reasonable cost, it must be sound, so as to retain the confidence of the investing public which buys the bonds and debentures of the system. This, we think, is a self-evident fact. If it is to remain dependable, the co-operative features, whereby the borrower has a financial interest in the system, must be retained. In 1929, the capital originally put into the land banks by the federal government had been almost completely retired; the farmers and stockmen almost owned the banks. Due to the emergency of the early thirties, there is now a large amount of federal funds in the capital structure of the Farm Credit Administration. But we who use farm credit have not lost sight of the desirability, the necessity, even, of retiring this government capital, and we look forward hopefully to the day when we will again own the system. The lending of government money to farmers and stockmen during the emergencies of the past has served us well during the emergencies, but as a permanent source of credit it is not dependable. It is always subject to the ever-changing attitude of Congress toward agriculture.

"Any credit institution, if it is to continue to serve, must, under a policy which is fair and just to the borrowers, make collections, and anything which lowers the morale of the borrowers or undermines their determination to meet their financial obligations tends to destroy that credit institution. Since the transfer of farm credit to the Department of Agriculture, there has been constant publicity coming from the Secretary of Agriculture and from the governor of the Farm Credit Administration which to a farm credit borrower in financial difficulties or to one who is not disposed to play fair with his creditor can mean only that, until it is convenient for him to pay, he will not have to pay. We don't know what the purpose of this publicity has been; but we do know that, if the secretary and the governor had deliberately set out to destroy the land banks as a co-operative credit institution, they could not have found a more subtle or effective method. . . .

"We have been assured that there is no intention in the Department of Agriculture of using farm credit for the promotion of other activities of the department; but somehow these assurances fail to convince. It is so easy to extend relief by easing up on collections that we are convinced that a department

which is to a considerable degree concerned with the granting of subsidy will not long resist the temptation to grant relief through a credit institution which it controls. . . .

"We are convinced that the only way to preserve the Farm Credit Administration as a co-operative credit institution which will continue adequately to serve the credit needs of agriculture is to take it out of the Department of Agriculture and re-establish it as an independent agency of the government."

Appearing in opposition to the Jones-Wheeler bill, which would provide for "government guarantee of the land bank bonds, retirement of the financial interest of the borrowers in the land bank system, and fixing of rate of interest the borrowers should pay," Mr. Boice declared that, "when that is done, the banks are no longer co-operative institutions. If an institution is truly co-operative, the members share in the benefits and they must also share in the liabilities and risks. Charging a \$10 membership fee will not make a co-operative.

"As citizens and taxpayers, we are much disturbed by the proposal that land bank bonds be guaranteed by the government. In effect, this makes the land banks the lenders of government money. If those who wrote this legislation are sincere in their desire to continue the land banks as sound credit institutions, why the guarantee of the bonds? They sell readily and at low interest rate now. It seems to us that the authors of this bill anticipate, as we do, that the changes proposed in the land bank set-up will make for soft and easy credit; that this will make the sale of unguaranteed land bank bonds difficult even at high interest rate, and that the government will ultimately stand the loss occasioned by unwise lending to farmers.

"It is also important to remember that this bill, if it becomes law, will be administered by a Farm Credit Administration under the control of the Department of Agriculture, which is to a considerable degree concerned with the granting of subsidy to farmers. It is so easy to extend relief by easing up on collections that we are convinced that the Department of Agriculture will not long resist the temptation to grant relief through a credit institution which it controls. Credit and relief cannot be mixed in the same institution. When it is tried, it inevitably becomes all relief.

"I know that this committee is interested only in legislation which will be of real benefit to the farmers and stockmen of the country. We, therefore, make the following suggestions: (1) Keep the land banks, and the entire farm credit system, sound co-operative credit institutions, and, if there is to be relief for those farmers who are overburdened with debt, let it be clean-cut and administered by an agency outside farm credit, which is set up for that purpose alone; and (2) restore the Farm Credit Administration to its status as an independent unit under a non-partisan board."

BOISE HOST TO IDAHO COWMEN'S CONVENTION

FOUR HUNDRED "WEATHER-beaten men from the cow country eased out of the saddle into hard-bottomed chairs of Hotel Boise's crystal ball room." A local report of the meeting also said they talked long and earnestly of the meaning of Europe's war to the meat industry.

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Idaho Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, May 20-21, was the best ever held. Many speakers talked on developments abroad and their effect on the price of American cattle. Consensus was that the fair figures of spring and early summer may not last; that the war has done nothing to stiffen the domestic market; and that the stockmen must watch their operations closely to maintain moderate profit.

President Max D. Cohn told the cowmen that it is anyone's guess what effect the European struggle will have on our export trade. "We must not consider the prices obtained this spring as pointing to continuation," he stated, "and a cash reserve to take care of what will certainly happen at the close of the war will be the best safeguard and insurance to protect our business." He urged further legislation for protection of grazing interests.

Governor C. A. Bottolfsen, of Arco, himself a cattleman, said that nearly every county is co-operating in the state's anti-theft campaign. He said that brand inspection agreements had been worked out with Washington and Utah. The Governor pointed out that Idaho has 575,000 cattle and more than 100,000 horses.

John T. Caine III, of the Chicago Union Stockyards, said that "upturn in prices at the beginning of hostilities last fall lasted but a short time because it was not on sound foundation. War prices are peculiar. Prices go up but purchasing power does not. Everything increases. There is no real gain. Aftermath wipes out all the temporary boost. . . . Finest thing ahead for us is a probable increase in industrial activity, which will expand the domestic market. There is a great market now for feeder cattle. Good thing to watch it."

Stockmen were welcomed to Boise by Mayor James L. Straight. Dr. R. V. Swanson, of Pocatello, responded. Other speakers included C. N. Woods, Ogden, regional forester; and Davenport R. Phelps, western representative of National Live Stock and Meat Board.

The second day's session opened with a talk by F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association. "What about the Bull from the Pampas," was the title of his speech. He discussed the foreign trade situation and gave a general review of national legislative problems of the industry. Other talks included those by Harry B. Soulen, president of the Idaho Wool

Who Wouldn't be Willing to Pay a Little More to be Sure of *Dependable* **LIFE IMMUNITY** from **BLACKLEG**

STOCKMEN who want the best there is, and are willing to pay for it, choose **FRANKLIN** concentrated Blackleg Bacterin.

This improved type of biologic, originated by Dr. O. M. Franklin, has brought to the livestock world a degree of dependable protection that surpasses all other methods.

The proof of this superiority is found in the untarnished **FRANKLIN** seventeen year record of practical life immunity with one dose. Also in the fact that the demand for the **FRANKLIN** product exceeds that of any other.

The reason for this superiority is found in the original **FRANKLIN** method, whereby the major immunizing elements of more than 10 cc of whole culture are concentrated into a 1 cc powerfully potent dose.

This gives **DOUBLE STRENGTH** to each small 1 cc **FRANKLIN** dose.

Naturally, there's a little more cost involved in supplying such a high class uniform vaccine, but the stockman who uses **FRANKLIN'S** can dismiss Blackleg from his list of worries.

10¢ Dose at Drug Store Dealers, with liberal discounts for quantity.

*Send today for 64-page illustrated Catalog covering the complete **FRANKLIN** line.*

O.M. FRANKLIN SERUM COMPANY

Denver Kansas City Wichita Fort Worth Amarillo
Marfa El Paso Alliance Los Angeles Salt Lake City
Canadian Dist's., J. A. DUNNIGAN & CO., Calgary

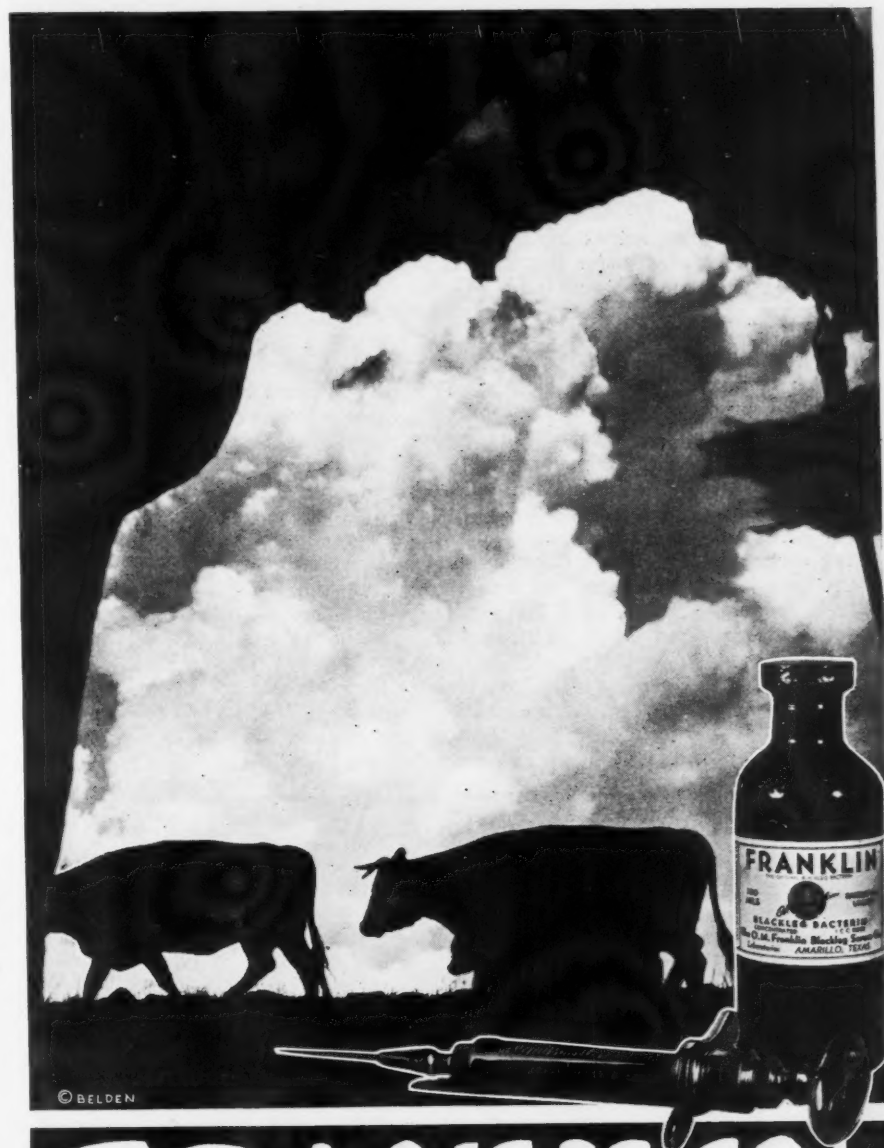


Control PINK EYE
with **FRANKLIN BOVINE KERATITIS MIXED BACTERIN**.
Prevention & Treatment
It pays to immunize wherever there is danger of infection. 10c dose.

FRANKLIN Abortion Vaccine unsurpassed for protection from Bang's Disease. Calves from 4 to 8 mo. Concentrated 5 cc dose, 25c.



Send for your free copy today



FRANKLIN DOUBLE STRENGTH BLACKLEG BACTERIN

DEPENDABLE IMMUNITY

Growers' Association; J. O. Beck, district grazer; Fred Beier, of the Denver branch of the Agricultural Marketing Service; Dr. A. K. Cuttler, inspector in charge of the Idaho district of the Bureau of Animal Industry; and Ray Wood, who spoke about the coming Ogden live-stock show. Walter Gilmer, vice-president of the Nevada Cattle-men's Association, was a speaker. Edward N. Wentworth, director of Armour's Live Stock Bureau, was the banquet speaker the evening of May 20.

The stockmen urged continuation of the fight to require senate ratification of trade pacts; favored the Barden amendment, providing exemption to agricultural processors under the wage-hour act; demanded continuation of the embargo against shipments from countries with foot-and-mouth disease; and favored a bill of Congressman Woodruff which would suspend importation of agricultural products when domestic products are selling below parity.

The convention recommended an independent status for the Farm Credit Administration; favored the work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board; urged enactment of the McCarran animal theft bill; and asked that, in live-stock theft convictions, pardons be granted only after minimum sentence has been served.

Transportation legislation, they declared, should give greater consideration to the matter of shippers than do the Wheeler-Lea bills. They favored a

law to permit movement of live stock via the most direct route at the lowest rate, opposed repeal of the long-and-short-haul section of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Regulations on interstate shipments of live stock should be uniform and simplified, the association said. A resolution on wild life urged that members co-operate with the wild-life organizations in regard to fish and game matters. The association endorsed the Idaho calf plan (p. 16, May PRODUCER) and urged affiliated locals to get behind it.

The Idaho plan gives 4H Club and FFA members an opportunity to gain practical experience and make money. At the same time, it finances the association.

A resolution submitted by the grazing committee favored Senate Bill 3532 which legalizes and determines the status of advisory boards on national forests. The committee also favored an act which provides that 20 per cent of forest fees collected be used for range improvement. It opposed transfer of the Taylor Grazing Service from the Department of the Interior, and the Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture at the present time.

A bull sale committee recommended that the association sponsor its own purebred sale.

Officers elected were: president, Rollie Babcock, Moore, Idaho; first vice-president, Rollie Harnes, Boise; second vice-president, Walter Lemons, Grangeville; executive secretary, Frank Winzeler.

OREGON COWMEN AIR VIEWS AT PENDLETON

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS OF President W. P. Snider of Paisley, at the opening session of the Oregon Cattle and Horse Raisers' Association convention, at Pendleton, May 15, criticized renewal of trade agreements, spoke for independence of the Farm Credit Administration, favored Senate Bill 3532, designed to insure a reasonable degree of stability for existing soundly established live-stock operators, and requested reduction of big game, "if an equitable plan for sportsmen and range users is to be maintained."

Herman Oliver, of John Day, responded to the address of welcome. Other first-session speakers included H. W. Mathews, of Swift and Company, Chicago, and Oregon Association Secretary C. L. Jamison.

F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, predicted a continued fight against reciprocal trade treaties, at least for senate ratification. He said the reason stockmen have not been more seriously hurt by the act is because slaughter has been relatively light, and the country has been able to absorb imports. Mollin discussed other national problems.

E. N. Wentworth, director of Armour's Live Stock Bureau, Chicago, expressed the opinion that beef prices may hold up for several months. As for the future of prices in the next year

There were over 350,000 reported cases of encephalomyelitis (sleeping sickness) in horses during 1937 and '38. The combination of wholesale vaccination in threatened areas plus a poor year for mosquitoes and other biting insects in general, greatly reduced losses in '39. The stage now appears set for a severe outbreak unless widespread vaccination is practiced.

For greatest protection, use Cutter's Chick Vaccine. This potent vaccine, produced on chick embryos protects test animals against 10,000 deadly doses of the virus injected directly into the brain — gives positive seasonal protection in the field.

Cutter Laboratories were first to produce a serum and first to make a vaccine available for the prevention of encephalomyelitis, and again lead the field this year with a much more stable vaccine than has been available in the past — a vaccine which is not so susceptible to high temperatures encountered in cross-country hauls.

Vaccinate now against horse sleeping sickness with

CUTTER'S CHICK VACCINE



Sketched on the range for Cutter Laboratories by E. W. Thistlethwaite, cowboy artist.

CUTTER Laboratories • Berkeley, Calif. • Since 1897

and one-half Wentworth said nobody could tell. War may prove an important factor, he said.

Belief that a satisfactory balance could be arrived at as to wild life was expressed by P. B. Murray, director of the Biological Survey.

Mac Hoke, Pendleton, president of the Oregon Wool Growers' Association, considered the Jones bill in the House and the LaFollette-Bankhead-Wheeler bill in the Senate as menacing the best interests of farm credit by centralizing authority in Washington.

L. H. Douglas, of the Forest Service, Portland, Oregon, said that section 3 of Senate Bill 3532 was a "step toward vested rights." President Snider and others defended the bill.

Other speakers included Cecil Edwards, secretary to Governor Sprague of Oregon; Harry A. Lindgren, extension animal busbandman of Oregon State College; Earl B. Snell, Oregon secretary of state; G. M. Kerr, Taylor Grazing Service, Salt Lake City; J. D. Mickle, director of agriculture, Salem; P. M. Brandt, head of animal industries division, Oregon State College, and George Aiken, Oregon state game commission, Ontario.

The convention expressed opposition to reciprocal trade treaties, demanded continuance of the present sanitary embargo on shipments from countries having foot-and-mouth disease, spoke for a national animal theft bill, called for a special prosecuting attorney in Ore-



New officers of the Oregon Cattle and Horse Raisers' Association. Left to right, Herbert Chandler, of Baker, second vice-president; Wayne Stuart, Dayville, president; C. L. Jamison, John Day, renamed secretary-treasurer, and Robert Lister, Paulina, first vice-president. In foreground is outgoing president W. B. Snider, of Paisley. Photo from "East Oregonian."

gon assigned to trial of live-stock cases, and endorsed the Institute of American Meat Packers' national meat advertising program.

Other resolutions endorsed the amended Barden bill to provide exemption for labor employed in agricultural processing plants, asked restoration of the Farm Credit Administration to an independent status, with as low a rate of interest as is sound, and opposed further expansion of national parks.

The convention urged continuance of meat grading under federal supervision, asked for publication of a state brand book, requested appointment of a deputy state veterinary, encouraged the study in eastern Oregon of the problem of encroachment of brush on grazing land, and asked licensing of auction yards and dealers.

With reference to wild life, a resolution requested a thirty-day elk season, a 4,000-cow elk season, and reduction of elk tag cost to \$2, that to permit one elk shot, regardless of sex. It was also urged that a new game code, administered by a non-partisan commission, be adopted, and suggestion was made that stockmen co-operate with hunters.

The association elected Wayne Stuart, Dayville, president; Robert Lister, Paulina, vice-president; Herbert Chandler, Baker, second vice-president; and renamed C. L. Jamison, John Day, secretary-treasurer. Ontario was named as convention city for 1941.

Entertainment features were a "Cowvalcade" carnival, a cowboy outdoor breakfast, and a banquet and dance.

Worried about anthrax?

USE CUTTER
CHARBONOL

Most potent one-shot seasonal protection. Chemically precipitated by Cutter's special process of aluminum hydroxide adsorption, for prolonged immunity. Full 2 c.c. dose—more practical to administer. 12¢ a dose; less, in quantities.

Cattle off their feed due to
colds, "shipping fever," etc.?

USE CUTTER
PULMONOL

Prevention or treatment. Like Blacklegol and Charbonol, chemically precipitated by Cutter's special process of aluminum hydroxide adsorption. 10¢ a dose; less, in quantities.

Screw-worms taking their toll?

USE CUTTER KRS

Kills screw-worms, repels flies. Better than anything you ever used or your money back!

Few cattlemen need be
told that the surest protection
against blackleg is

CUTTER
BLACKLEGOL

at any age—life immunity with one shot

Blacklegol is *extra* potent to begin with, and, in addition, you get the advantage of aluminum hydroxide adsorption—Cutter's special patented chemical fortification—which holds the vaccine in the animal's tissues, releasing it *slowly*. Hence every drop of Blacklegol is used to produce immunity—not thrown off, as frequently happens with ordinary vaccines. 10¢ a dose; less, in quantities.

If your local veterinarian or drug store cannot supply you, order direct from nearest Cutter branch . . .
Los Angeles • Seattle • Ft. Worth • San Antonio • Denver • Calgary • Regina • Vancouver • Winnipeg

NORTH DAKOTA VOTES BROADENED ACTIVITIES

STRONG ACTION TO EXTEND organization power was taken at the eleventh annual convention of the Western North Dakota Stockmen's Association at Minot, North Dakota, on May 20-21. Under the action, the Mouse River Cattlemen's Association became an affiliate of the North Dakota body, a joint legislative committee was formed, and the association perfected plans for a monthly *North Dakota Cattleman* edition of the *AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER*, to start in July.

Officers at the helm of the revitalized groups are Andrew Johnston, of Alpha, president, and Don Short, of Dickinson, secretary-treasurer of the Western North Dakota association, both re-elected; and M. D. Graham, of Burlington, president; J. C. Eaton, of Minot, vice-president; and D. A. Nelson, of Minot, secretary-treasurer of the Mouse River organization.

Presiding over the 250 stockmen at the meeting, President Andrew Johnston prognosticated a highly successful year for the association. He particularly praised convention preparations at Minot, which for the first time was entertaining the organization.

Opening session speakers included Emil Boye, of the North Dakota Production Credit Association, whose subject was "Credits"; Mr. Bergeson, of the Bergeson Commission Company, Sioux City, Iowa; Jack Pyle, manager of Armour and Company, Fargo, on "What Is the Market Going To Do"; Mr. Howard, of the Central Co-operative Association, Fargo; and Mr. Snell, of Minot, representing the AAA.

Discussions on organizational and national legislative matters were led by J. Elmer Brock, of Kaycee, Wyoming, president of the American National Live Stock Association, and Lawrence F. Mollin, of Denver, assistant secretary of the national association.

National President Brock discussed work of the legislative committee of the American National in Washington. The committee, he said, opposed the reciprocal trade program of the Roosevelt administration, opposed transfer of the Farm Credit Administration to the Department of Agriculture, had secured amendment to the Taylor Grazing Act to provide a legal status for advisory boards, and was working for similar legislation for national forest users.

Local, state and national organization was discussed by Assistant Secretary Mollin. He pointed out that the National now has affiliated with it a hundred odd local and regional groups and seventeen state associations. The Western North Dakota Stockmen's Association, and now the Mouse River group, are affiliates.

Other speakers were B. H. Heide,

secretary-manager of the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago; John Hansen, of Bowman, North Dakota; Dr. J. W. Robinson, of the State Sanitary Board, on "Auction Rings"; Mr. Young, of Bismarck, attorney for the North Dakota Taxpayers' League; Mr. Weaver, of the range department of the AAA, Washington; J. T. Sarvis, associate agronomist at the Northern Great Plains field station, Mandan, North Dakota; Miss Queena Stewart, of Buffalo Gap, South Dakota, secretary of the South Dakota Stock Growers' Association; and B. E. Groom, of Fargo and Langdon, secretary of the Red River Valley Feeders' Association.

Association secretary Don Short explained the plan under which the Western North Dakota and the Mouse River groups would co-operate. He commended work of President Andrew Johnston in past years, and foresaw an even fuller representation of the North Dakota stockmen in the coming year. Affiliation of the Mouse River organization, he said, will assure this.

The North Dakota stockmen in their resolutions endorsed the work of the American National Live Stock Association, invited "the Red River Valley Feeders' Association and other producer and feeder groups in North Dakota" to become affiliated with the state association, and commended the Institute of American Meat Packers in its new nation-wide meat-advertising campaign.

Prosecuting officials in live-stock theft cases "are failing in their duty," a resolution said, suggesting that the attorney general take over prosecution of such cases. Parole or suspension of sentences in live-stock theft cases should be denied, the stockmen urged.

Legislation providing for inspection of live-stock carcasses and hides transported by truck, permitting examination while en route, and requiring truckers to carry bills of sale was favored.

Readjustment in assessed land valuations and a study of "actual state land values, so as to set up an equitable minimum rental rate for leasing," were asked. The convention asked support of congressmen, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the President in amending the 1937 sugar act "to permit North Dakota stockmen and farmers to participate in additional sugar-beet acreage."

Control of the waters of the Mouse River should be placed under a special board, "to the end that all water necessary for proper flooding and irrigation in the valley shall be first so supplied."

Attorney J. S. Taylor, of Watford City, acted as toastmaster at a banquet held the first evening. Principal speaker was Cullen L. Wright, of Omaha.

Consensus was that the Western North Dakota association is now "really on the map and going places."

WASHINGTON GROUP AT OMAK AND OKANOGAN

WASHINGTON CATTLEMEN met in annual meeting at Omak and Okanogan, May 17-18, to hear speakers on a wide range of subjects.

Presiding over the group was Washington Cattlemen's Association president, R. L. Picken, of Tonasket. He opened the sessions with a review of the activities of the state association.

Delegates at the Okanogan phase of the convention heard speakers, as listed on the program, as follows: John Thorp, county assessor, Okanogan; L. B. Burk, Washington, D. C.; L. H. Douglas, assistant regional forester, Portland, Oregon; Louis Balsam, of the Colville Indian Agency, Nespelem; F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association; Senator C. C. Dill, Spokane; C. C. Morrison, development agent of the Great Northern Railway, Seattle; and I. W. Ringer, secretary, Retail Meat Dealers' Association, Seattle.

In Omak, the cattlemen heard H. H. Henry, of the Federal Land Bank at Spokane; John Moninger, of the Institute of American Meat Packers, Chicago; Bernard McCauley, member of state game commission; and Marvil R. Hales, state agricultural department, Olympia.

Rufus Schnebly, of Ellensburg, was named president of the Washington association, and A. J. Hensel, of Waterville, vice-president. Con Maddox was renamed secretary-treasurer.

The convention recommended that something be done in the state about reduction of taxes on privately owned grazing land. It favored the Johnson bill, S. 3532, which would legalize advisory boards on the national forests and to some extent stabilize grazing rights. It opposed creation of additional national parks, and requested that ten-year permits be given qualified permittees under the Taylor Grazing Act "at the earliest moment." Clarification of Section 10 of the Taylor Grazing Act "in order to permit the various states to select public land held under Section 15 leases on a basis of equal value, provided the state first obtain consent of Section 15 lessee," was asked. Continuance of the present policy of the state land office was favored and changes in the Forest Service opposed.

Other resolutions favored uniform beef grading, approved Congressman Woodruff's bill to suspend imports in periods when domestic prices are below parity, commended the National Live Stock and Meat Board, favored Senator McCarran's national animal theft bill, and opposed modification of the embargo on shipments from countries having foot-and-mouth disease.

The Farm Credit Administration should be returned to an independent status, the Washington cattlemen urged, and interest rates should be maintained

at "the lowest possible rate consistent with sound business." The rate of interest on Federal Land Bank Loans should be made permanent at 3½ per cent, they said.

Resolutions on transportation matters opposed the Wheeler-Lea bills, asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish through routes in the public interest, "even if railroads are short-hauled thereby," and requested that "citizens be permitted to continue transporting their own product over the highways with the least possible restrictions."

Amendment that would require Senate ratification of treaties made under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act was asked. The tuberculosis and Bang's disease eradication program should be continued, the cowmen said, as well as work done in calfhood vaccination. They favored the adoption of "a sound and practical" sanitary inspection law.

State line barriers were condemned. Amendment to provide proper exemption under wage-hours act to agricultural processors was requested.

Closer co-operation in the matter of prevention of live-stock thefts and a reciprocal inspection plan among states were urged.

Carelessness in the disposition of containers used in handling lead arsenate was condemned. A study of the question of cattle guards on roads was asked.

NOTES ABOUT MEETINGS

AMONG RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED at a meeting of the Greenlee County (Arizona) Cattlemen's Association were those which opposed the granting of right of ways for stock driveways across state land leased to cattlemen; approved state land board's proposed ten-year leases and elimination of "date-of-sale clause;" commended organizers of the Arizona Tax Research Association, which will inquire into the state's taxation set-up; endorsed legislation that would recognize grazing as one of the major purposes of the national forests, preferences as rights entitled to legal protection, and provide legal status for advisory boards. Among the speakers was State Treasurer William Peterson, who explained the importance of changing state leases from five- to ten-year terms, and discussed the sales clause and establishment of a temporary emergency leasing fee of 1½ cents an acre. Other speakers included S. W. Coon, director in the Arizona Tax Research Association; Dr. William Pistor, University of Arizona veterinarian; Tom Rigden, extension animal husbandman; Louie Horrell, president of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association; "Uncle" Ed Cosper, Greenlee County pioneer; and Joe Hunt, Live Stock Sanitary Board member.

WANT FOREST ADVISORY BOARDS

Resolutions adopted at the convention of the Steamboat Springs Stock Growers'

Association at Steamboat Springs, Colorado, on May 7 included endorsement of a law to provide for advisory boards on national forests; endorsement of the manner in which assessors for the Western Slope fixed values of live stock and land; and opposition to "any member of the Denver Live Stock Exchange financing or having any speculator who might come into our territory to buy our stock which would go on the market in competition with any stock that might be shipped by an individual from our territory." The stockmen discussed a proposal to erect a corral along the highway to permit inspection of cattle moved by truck in line with suggestion by the Colorado Stock Growers' and Feeders' Association that such corrals be built at strategic points along highways. Among speakers at the meeting was Dr. B. F. Davis, secretary of the Colorado Stock Growers'

and Feeders' Association. A. A. Curtis was re-elected president of the Steamboat association. I. G. Arnold was named vice-president, and B. M. Cruse was elected secretary-treasurer.

COLORADO MEETING AT MEEKER

Meeker, Colorado, will be host on June 20-22 to the Colorado Stock Growers' and Feeders' Association. The program lists these speakers in the opening session: Association President A. A. Smith, annual report; Secretary B. F. Davis, report; Mayor Harlan D. Coulter, President Malvin Crawford of the Rio Blanco Stock Growers' Association, and George Watson, of Eagle, giving welcoming addresses, and Vice-President Howard K. Linger, responding. Reports by the board of control, finance committee, and other committees will be made. Second-

Little Known LIVESTOCK Facts



day speakers are: Claude Rees, of Rifle, secretary of the Western Slope Cattle-men's Association; J. Elmer Brock, president of the American National Live Stock Association, on "Lease and Tax Values of Grazing Lands;" Donald Keim, of the Colorado State Chamber of Commerce, on "Proposed Amendments to the State Constitution;" F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association; A. A. Blakely, of the Denver Live Stock Exchange; and Dr. R. M. Gow, state veterinary commissioner, on "Bang's Control through Calf Vaccination." Other speakers will be D. L. Mullendore, of the FCA, and J. E. Reno, Greeley, Colorado, cattleman, on "Government Purchase of Submarginal Lands." A feature of the convention will be a fish-fry on the White River and a beef and buckskin barbecue.

HEAR NATIONAL SECRETARY

Speakers at the annual spring meeting of the Fresno County Cattlemen's Association, held at Sanger, California, were Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National Live Stock Association; Past President Hubbard Russell of the American National; Earl Schlamman, secretary of the Pacific States Live Stock Marketing Association; President Ted Chamberlin and Secretary John Curry of the California Cattlemen's Association; Clyde Harris, of the CCA protective service; Elmer Wurth, assistant farm adviser of Fresno County; Edgar Wallace, of Porterville; and Harvey Russell, of Madera. President Sig Hobler of the Fresno association presided at the sessions. He stated that grass conditions are exceptionally favorable this year.

COMMENDS WEED BURNING

Harry Sloan, of Lompoc, was elected president of the Santa Barbara Branch of the California Cattlemen's Association at a meeting at Los Alamos recently, succeeding Ted Chamberlin, now president of the California Cattlemen's Association. Charles R. Tognazzi, of Los Alamos, was re-elected vice-president, and Dorothy V. Main retained as secretary. Speakers at the meeting included President Ted Chamberlin of the CCA, County Supervisor Fred Stevens, County Farm Supervisor Sid Anderson, and County Agricultural Commissioner Gene Kellogg. Resolutions adopted commended the state highway division's burning of weeds along highways to prevent fires, and commended county rodent control work.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE VIEWS

Strengthening of the national defense but keeping the United States out of war, limiting of financial aid in agricultural adjustment program to crops domestically consumed, and opposition to financing farm aid through processing taxes were called for in the resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Other resolutions

asked for amendment to the labor relations act, repeal of the wage-hour act, cutting of federal expenditures, retention of the national debt limit, and revision of taxes to encourage production activity. The "easy money policy" is weakening the economic structure and threatens private enterprise and savings, one of the resolutions stated. Federal relief, it was declared, should only supplement assistance from state and local governments when their resources are inadequate. A resolution on State Rights set forth the cardinal principle that rights not specifically granted to the federal government are reserved to the states and declared that "this principle in recent years has been infringed upon by the federal government." The resolution pointed out among others the instance of withdrawal and reservation of lands in public domain states and federal purchase of lands formerly in private ownership in both public land and non-public land states. "This has proceeded to a point in several states where the federal government has become the master rather than the servant of the people, in total disregard of the effect on local tax structures and on the stability of local industry." J. Elmer Brock, president of the American National Live Stock Association, served on the chamber's resolutions committee.

POWDER RIVER COWMEN MEET

State and district live-stock association and state college and extension service representatives spoke to 250 Powder River country cowmen assembled at Broadus, Montana, on April 13. W. T. Waite, Broadus cattleman, was chairman of the meeting. The speakers were Paul Orcutt, extension live-stock specialist; A. L. Baker, of the range live-stock experiment station at Miles City; W. C. Hartpence, wool buyer; Dr. Howard Welch, veterinarian of Montana State College; Paul Etchepare, secretary of the Montana Wool Growers' Association; E. A. Phillips, secretary of the Montana Stock Growers' Association; and J. B. Grierson, president of the Southeastern Montana Live Stock Association.

MARKETING ASSOCIATION MEETS

Resolutions passed by the National Live Stock Marketing Association at a meeting in Chicago opposed the reciprocal trade agreement policy; urged that the Farm Credit Administration be made an independent agency; urged that cooperative research and service division of the FCA remain with that agency; endorsed the promotion program for pork and pork products; commended work of National Live Stock and Meat Board; opposed curtailment of outlets for meat and meat products "either by legislation or taxation;" favored legislation to clarify exemption and tolerance of labor under the wages-hours law in handling, processing, marketing, transportation, and preparing meat and meat products; urged adequate supervision of

live-stock marketing operations "because the great majority of live-stock auctions, small markets, and concentration points are not under federal supervision . . . and evidence shows that many are not being operated in the interest of producers."

ASK PROTECTION FOR STRAYS

Speakers at a meeting of the Calaveras Live Stock Association, held at San Andreas, California, were Secretary John Curry of the California Cattlemen's Association; State Forest Ranger A. E. Freer; Senator Jesse Mayo, of Angels; and County Agricultural Commissioner Lee Leonard. Chairman at the meeting was C. J. Tiscornia, president of the organization, assisted by Secretary John Huberty. A resolution was adopted asking for an ordinance to provide that "stray animals may not be taken up unless the owner of the land has fenced his property with a fence as described by law."

OFFICERS CHOSEN

The Western Oregon Live Stock Association, made up of affiliated county organizations in the western part of Oregon, recently elected the following officers: Al Powers, of Coquille, president; Lode McDonald, of Beronia, vice-president; H. A. Lindgren, of Corvallis, secretary-treasurer. Presidents of the various county associations make up the executive committee.

COCHISE-GRAHAM GROUP MEETS

Charley McKinney, of Courtland, Arizona, has been re-elected president of the Cochise-Graham Cattle Growers' Association; John P. Cull, of Douglas, vice-president; and Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, secretary. Meeting at Douglas, Arizona, members of the Cochise-Graham group heard Louis Horrell, president of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association, on the tie-in between the state and Cochise-Graham groups; Tom Rigden, extension animal husbandman; E. B. Stanley, animal husbandman of the University of Arizona; County Agent Mark Bliss, on AAA problems; J. E. Browning, on "Registration of Quarter Horses;" Marvin Smith, on Forest Service matters; and William Alberts, state land commissioner. Henry G. Boice, president of the Arizona Tax Research Association, said that his organization "is not criticizing anybody, but only making an appeal to ascertain facts and see what can be done, when the facts are known, toward reducing expenditures and lessening the load on taxpayers."

NATIONAL'S SECRETARY SPEAKER

Town Hall, a Los Angeles business and professional men's discussion group, heard F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, recently on the subject of reciprocal trade treaties. He said that ranchers do not believe in giving away the

American market. "I have heard all the arguments for the agreements and some of them no doubt are sound," he said. "But, not one of the administration's spokesmen can answer the question: How can we maintain our American standard of living under them?" The reciprocal trade program started in 1934. Mollin said that in 1932, 41.8 per cent of this country's total exports was agricultural products, but in 1938 that percentage was reduced to 23.7 per cent and last year to 20.9 per cent. Value of this country's agricultural products for the five years beginning with July, 1934, was \$184,349,000 less than for the preceding five years—this despite an increase in the agricultural products price structure.

RE-ELECT OFFICERS

Leland Schneider, of Sloughhouse, California, was re-elected president of the Amador-El Dorado Live Stock Association at the annual meeting of the organization held at Placerville. E. E. Payen, of Folsom, was re-elected vice-president. Mrs. Camilla Celio, of Placerville, was renamed secretary. George Wilson, of White Rock; E. T. Burris, of Ione; Loren C. Bamert, of Ione; Norman Celio, of El Dorado; and Joe Joerger, of Clarksville, were re-elected members of the executive committee. Speakers were California Cattlemen's Association

President Ted Chamberlin, its vice-president, Loren Bamert, and its secretary, John Curry; Clyde Harris, of the cattle protective service of the CCA; Dr. Kenneth McKay, of the University of California, Bang's disease specialist; Forest Supervisor Edwin Smith; Farm Adviser Ivan Lilley; and James A. Irving, president of the county farm bureau.

TRUCK INSPECTION ASKED

Middle Park Stock Growers' Association members, meeting recently at Kremmling, Colorado, demanded state legislation requiring that truck shipments of live stock be inspected before they are moved. Officers elected were: President, Fay DeBerard; vice-president, Amos Horn; secretary-treasurer, George Field; advisory board members, Ted Engle, Harry Morris, Pete Field, O. C. Pickering, H. M. Hinman, Carl Forster, Charles Murphy, Redwood Fisher, and Mike Noonan.

KENDRICK ELECTED PRESIDENT

Manville Kendrick, of Sheridan, Wyoming, was elected president of the Wyoming-Montana Live Stock Protective Association at the annual meeting of that organization. Owen S. Hogue, of Dayton, was elected vice-president. R. T. Helvey, of Sheridan, was named secre-

tary-treasurer. Subjects discussed at the gathering included reciprocal trade treaties, proposed transfer of the Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior, proposal for advisory boards on the national forests to regulate grazing, and cattle brand inspection.

FAVOR STATUS QUO

Well satisfied with the attitude and activities of the Division of Grazing, Villa Grove Grazing District Association members favor "leaving the Division of Grazing in the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture." This action was taken by resolution adopted at a special meeting of the association.

BRAND AND THEFT GROUP MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS

A SPECIAL THREE-MAN COMMITTEE, meeting recently at Cheyenne, Wyoming, to lay the groundwork for uniform brand and live-stock inspection regulations, reports that in most states there are probably sufficient laws governing inspection and movement of cattle, but evidence indicates "woeful laxity in enforcement." The committee also found evidence of lack of inspection in interstate live-stock truck movement.



Dempster

Dependable WATER SUPPLIES



Above: Shallow Well Water System



Above: Ejector Water System



Above: Round Stock Tank
Below: Deep Well Water System

GET Running Water AT LOW COST!

Farmers and ranchers who want running water at low cost will be money ahead with Dempster Well Water Equipment. It has dependability you can **DEPEND** upon for efficiency and economy. It's precision built of highest quality material with dozens of superior mechanical advantages. Best of all, it's so moderately priced everyone can afford to have an abundance of running water for every farm and home use.

A COMPLETE LINE OF DEPENDABLE WATER SUPPLIES

Regardless of what equipment you need, buy a Dempster. Backed by a guarantee of Quality, Service, and Fair Treatment. Annu-Oiled Windmills. The type and size of Water System to meet your requirements—Deep Well, Shallow Well or Ejector—operated by electricity or gasoline engine. Hand and windmill pumps for wells or cisterns; electric or motor driven pump jacks; round and round end, wood or steel stock tanks; irrigation pumps; pipe; valves; fittings; and accessories. See your nearest Dempster dealer or write us for full details on any item of interest.

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.

755 So. 6th St. Beatrice, Nebraska

It also found that the brand inspection problem was complicated by auction sales and truck movement.

The committee's report was based on returns from a questionnaire sent to members of the American National Live Stock Association's seventeen-man standing committee on brand, theft, and sanitary regulations in interstate commerce.

Recommendations submitted called for registry of brand inspection agencies as marketing agencies under the provisions of the Packers and Stock Yards Act; enactment of laws dealing with movement of live stock in states having no such laws; maintenance by the states of inspection at public markets in other states, either by providing their own inspectors or through joint inspection; uniform rules for inspectors on determination of ownership.

Not a single state has satisfactorily met the truck movement situation, the committee reported. It recommended that inspection points be established and unloading chutes provided at strategic points; that a bill of sale from the recorded owner of the brand appearing on the live stock be required, or, when owner accompanies shipment, an inspection certificate; that highway patrolmen be provided with a copy of the official state brand book, and that it would be advantageous to have the state's live-stock brand law printed in the brand book.

The brand experts thought it worthwhile for the live-stock industry to have a representative attend schools of instruction of patrolmen. It will be necessary in some states, they said, to pass laws requiring patrolmen to stop and give clearance to trucks.

Information on which the committee based its recommendations revealed that inspectors in two of the fifteen states operated under civil service and that in both instances it was not satisfactory. Brand inspectors, the committee recommended, should be appointed from a list submitted by state live stock associations.

Each state should see to it that proper laws are made to safeguard the producer and buyer in live-stock auction sales, with particular emphasis on brand inspection and sanitary regulations, the committeemen said. Inspectors at auction sales should be appointed under supervision of the state board or the state association.

Purchasers of cattle through auction sales should be provided with a clearance certificate showing number, brands, and classification as to sex.

There should be no duplication or conflicting brands within a state. States should adopt a uniform system of compiling recorded brands as published in the official brand book. Brands should be re-recorded not oftener than once in five years, preferably ten years.

The committee endorsed the McCarran national animal theft bill, which makes it a federal felony to transport stolen live stock across a state line.

The special committee is made up of Howard Linger, vice-president of the Colorado Stock Growers' and Feeders' Association, chairman; Henry P. Hansen, president of Nebraska Stock Growers' Association; and Russell Thorp, secretary-chief inspector, Wyoming Stock Growers' Association.

On the American National committee are Linger, Hansen, and Thorp, who is chairman, and W. H. Donald, president of the Live Stock Commission of Montana; Tom Jones, president of the South Dakota association; Andrew Johnston, president of the North Dakota association; William B. Wright, Nevada association president; Max Cohn, Idaho association president; L. C. Montgomery, president of the Utah association; Ted Chamberlin, California Cattlemen's Association president; John P. Cull, of Arizona, executive committeeman of the American National; Con Jackson, New Mexico association president; John P. Helphrey, of the Washington Cattlemen's Association; C. L. Jamison, Oregon association secretary; George R. Jones, of Oklahoma City; Will J. Miller, commissioner of Kansas Live Stock Sanitary Commission; and Henry Bell, secretary of the Texas association.

STUDIES OF LIVE STOCK MARKETING PROPOSED

THERE ARE SIGNS NOW OF DEFINITE revival of interest in marketing problems, says Frederick V. Waugh in an article, "Proposed Studies of Live Stock Marketing," appearing in the Department of Agriculture's "Agricultural Situation."

Much research has dealt with efficiency of marketing, he said. But usually the studies have been limited to small details—how to operate a milk plant, whether to pack apples in boxes or baskets, and how to handle and grade eggs. Much of this research has dealt with efficiency of marketing functions performed by the farmer and local agencies. Too little attention has been given the important problems of transportation, processing, handling, and selling in the central and terminal wholesale markets, and to the problem of retailing.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is being urged to help the state agricultural colleges to study a wide variety of marketing problems which confront producers of all sorts of agricultural commodities, he said. Details of the program have not been decided upon, but a wide variety of studies proposed center in two general problems fundamental to all agricultural marketing: (1) Efficiency in marketing; (2) development and maintenance of a desirable degree and type of competition. Mr. Waugh says that a real understanding of these two problems and their implications to agriculture would go far toward perfecting a marketing system—for live stock and agriculture as a whole.

CONDITION IN EARLY LAMB AREAS STATED FAVORABLE

CONDITIONS ARE GIVEN AS EXCEPTIONALLY favorable for early lambs in nearly all the early lambing areas in the far western states, in the May 13 report of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Total marketings of early lambs in April were much smaller than last year, as a result of much smaller shipments from California. Weather and feed conditions continued very favorable in that state, and shipments during May exceeded those of last May.

Arizona's shipments of early lambs were about completed by the end of April. In Texas, conditions were above average and shipments of fat sheep and lambs in May and June are expected to be much heavier than during these months last year.

In the southeastern states, the spring continued late. Condition of lambs on May 1 was below average, and death losses of lambs were above average. Marketings of volume will be late and smaller than usual.

In Missouri and other early lamb areas of the Corn Belt, early lambs developed slowly and proportion of marketings before July 1 may be below average.

In the northwestern states, conditions were exceptionally favorable in the early lambing areas.

CORRECTION

In "Values of Range Grazing Lands" (p. 3, **MAY PRODUCER**), in the fourth paragraph, the 11.66 should be "per cent" instead of "cents;" the formula in "Investment in land" on page 4, should be "Investment in land=

$$60 - \left(\frac{32(CC-24)}{100} \right).$$

CALENDAR

JUNE

- 4-6—Wyoming Stock Growers' Ass'n Convention, Lander.
- 4-6—Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show, North Salt Lake, Utah.
- 10-12—South Dakota Stock Growers' Ass'n Convention, Ft. Pierre.
- 13-15—Nebraska Stock Growers' Ass'n Convention, Valentine.
- 13-15—Nebraska Junior Stock Growers' Ass'n Convention, Valentine.
- 20-22—Colorado Stock Growers' and Feeders' Ass'n Convention, Meeker.
- 24-28—National AAA Range Conference, Midland and San Angelo, Texas, and points between.

JULY

- 8-13—American Institute of Cooperation Annual Meeting, Michigan State College, East Lansing.

AUGUST

- 5-10—North Montana State Fair, Great Falls.
- 27-28—National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SEPTEMBER

- 11-14—Pendleton Round-up, Pendleton, Oregon.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Published monthly in the interest of the live stock industry by the American National Live Stock Association Publishing Company.

515 COOPER BUILDING, DENVER, COLORADO

Subscription: One Year, \$1; Three Years, \$2.75; Six Years, \$5. Advertising Rates on Request.

F. E. MOLLIN.....Managing Editor
DAVID O. APPLETON.....Editor
JAMES E. POOLE.....Market Editor
LAWRENCE F. MOLLIN.....Business Manager

Officers of the American National Live Stock Association:

President—J. ELMER BROCK, Kaycee, Wyo.

First Vice-President—FRANK S. BOICE, Sonoita, Ariz.

Second Vice-Presidents—EZRA K. BAER, Meeker, Colo.; JAY TAYLOR, Amarillo, Tex.; C. J. ABBOTT, Hyannis, Neb.; A. D. BROWNFIELD, Florida, N. M.; W. H. DONALD, Melville, Mont.

Secretary-Treasurer—F. E. MOLLIN, Denver, Colo.

Traffic Counsel—CHARLES E. BLAINE, Phoenix, Ariz.

Assistant Traffic Counsel—CALVIN L. BLAINE, Phoenix, Ariz.

Vol. XXII June 1940 No. 1

MEAT ADVERTISING STARTS

A NATIONAL MEAT ADVERTISING campaign is to be started immediately by the Institute of American Meat Packers. The campaign will be one of the most extensive ever undertaken by any industry.

This is an important announcement to the live-stock industry. For many years such a campaign has been in the minds of stockmen.

The decision to start an advertising campaign was prompted, the institute's announcement said, by loss of world markets and the desire of the industry to utilize its facilities to the fullest extent and thereby create more employment.

The decision is in line with requests of producers and producer associations, including the American National Live Stock Association. Early this year that organization by resolution urged the institute to consider the important question of advertising. Last year the national group urged "an immediate advertising campaign through the Institute of American Meat Packers to develop and maintain an adequate industry advertising program."

The cattlemen made these requests because they could see no workable and equitable way in which the grower of the raw material could do the job. They reasoned that the packer branch of the industry, paying for the raw material on the basis of what is received for the finished product, minus processing, marketing, and other charges, plus a reasonable profit, could best handle the job.

Much good will come from the advertising campaign. It will add to the effectiveness of the research and educational work which has been carried on by the National Live Stock and Meat Board. It comes at a time when we have apparently reached the point where meat pro-

duction is on the uptrend. Statistics reveal that already cattle and hogs have arrived at the turning point toward an increased kill. It gives hope that prices can be maintained on a fair basis as meat output increases.

The stockmen have long believed in advertising. They heartily agree with the chairman of the institute's committee on public relations, G. F. Swift, who in proposing the campaign to the institute said "that constructive advertising creates and insures a larger market, and that the industry cannot afford not to advertise."

THE WHEELER-LEA BILLS

ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE House of Representatives had on May 9 recommitted the conference report on S. 2009, the Wheeler-Lea transportation bill, by roll call vote of 209 to 182, is of special interest to the western live-stock industry. But the situation should be watched closely, to the end that the bill be killed.

No better example could be offered of the wrong way in which to legislate than the action on this bill from the very start. First, President Roosevelt appointed a committee to draw up a transportation bill. That committee was composed of representatives of the railroads and of the railway labor organizations. The people who pay the freight—the shipping public—were completely ignored, and they have had to fight an uphill battle from the very beginning to prevent passage of legislation that would cost them millions upon millions of dollars in years to come.

Finally the bill was drafted, and it is reported that it was handed to Chairman Wheeler of the Senate committee and Chairman Lea of the House committee by the President with instructions to pass it. Then followed the usual tedious legislative procedure. The Senate finally passed the bill in much its original form. The House, more responsive to the people back home, made many changes, and the bills sent to conference late last year were vastly different from each other.

The conference committee did not start work until early this year, and has been several months wrangling over a compromise report. While no doubt the conference report was a large improvement over the original bill and somewhat of an improvement over either of the individual bills sent to conference, due to the pressure of many interested organizations, yet it left much to be desired.

Among its major defects might be cited the fact that, while it brought under regulation the majority of water carriers and somewhat extended the control over various types of motor carriers, it failed to provide for any of the much needed economies in railroad management and operation. Hence the inevitable result of the regulation of all carriers without the enforcement of needed

economies would be to destroy transportation competition and to freeze transportation rates at the present high railroad level. Beyond question, that is what the railroads were seeking, and their attitude ever since the start of the depression, during which time they have failed to make an effort to reduce transportation costs, but instead have striven to justify present high rates on the ground of railroad need of revenue, has, in our opinion, been a major factor in prolonging the depression.

Another major defect, and strictly in line with the policy mentioned above, was the failure to provide for safeguarding interest of shippers and making mandatory a through routes provision at the lowest available rate. Instead, it emphasized the right of the originating carrier to long-haul a commodity regardless of the wishes or rights of the shipper.

Undoubtedly there is some good in the bill just recommitted. Undoubtedly we need amendments to the existing transportation law. But, when action on it is undertaken next year, it should start with full recognition of the rights of the people who pay the freight. If we have reached the point in our national economy where we cannot give justice to shippers because a few men will be temporarily put out of work in some locality or because some railroad is not allowed to haul a product as far as possible on its own line, then unquestionably the nation is on the decline. It is ironical to an extreme that we have surpluses of almost everything produced in this country, on the one hand, and underconsumption among the masses of our population, on the other, and that the barrier between them is the high cost of transportation—and nobody has the courage to do anything to straighten it out.

THE JOHNSON FOREST BILL

IN LINE WITH RESOLUTION adopted at the Denver convention and with requests received from various associations, many of whose members are forest permittees, the American National Live Stock Association spent considerable time in working out a bill the purpose of which was twofold: First, to legalize the forest advisory boards and to define their duties; and, second, to insure a reasonable degree of stability for present forest users—something that has been impossible under the arbitrary rules established by the Forest Service itself.

The bill was introduced by Senator Johnson of Colorado, and is known as S. 3532. Many conferences were held with officials of the Forest Service in the process of preparation, and they indicated that they could work under Sections 1 and 2 of the bill dealing with the advisory boards, but refused to give their approval to Section 3, dealing with the guarantees of stability, although Secretary Wallace, in conference with the American National's committee, wanted

the Forest Service and the committee to come to agreement, that he considered the proposal reasonable, urged the forest officials to accept it, made suggestions along that line, and urged continuance of negotiations.

Despite the fact that the conferees representing the Forest Service had indicated their approval of the language of Sections 1 and 2 of the bill, they refuse to endorse even these provisions in the official report rendered to Honorable Ellison D. Smith, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which the bill had been referred. This report, while bearing the signature of Secretary Wallace, was, of course, prepared by the Forest Service itself. Their refusal to endorse these provisions, claiming there was no advantage in them because advisory boards already exist, merely emphasized the fact that after a third of a century of arbitrary rule the bureaucrats in charge of the Forest Service are not willing that Congress itself impose any restraint or define any course of action for this bureau, originally created by Congress. While it is true that there are advisory boards in certain districts, it is likewise true that in many districts these boards exist in name only, and that the forests have been managed in an autocratic manner, long-experienced stockmen being told by fledgling supervisors when to move their cattle onto the forests, when to take them out, how to handle them, where to salt them, where to put drift fences, and being subjected to other restrictions too numerous to mention.

As to the question of Section 3, it is openly admitted by the Forest Service itself that the policy of distribution has been a failure. It has kept well estab-



T. H. Ramsay

lished live-stock outfits in constant doubt as to what they could expect in the way of permits and has benefited only an ever-changing group of small permittees who have been on and off the forests like the proverbial Flannigan. The record of permits over the years shows that the stable operator has been the substantial operator, though not necessarily of large size. It is an admitted fact that stability of operation goes hand in hand with conservation of the range, and hence the Forest Service by adherence to a wornout policy has worked directly against its major purpose—that of conservation.

Furthermore, the policy of redistribution has developed to the extent in some areas that the permits are now so small as to be of little use to anyone. The average cattle permit in the entire country is less than seventy-five head per permittee—considerably below any safe economic unit basis. In some areas the permits are cut up to a degree about a third of the national average.

The claim is advanced in the report that Section 3 constitutes a step toward a vested right. On the contrary, it only guarantees the right of the present user so long as the secretary finds the area in question is best adapted to grazing use. It does not restrict the secretary's right in the interest of permanent welfare to devote the area to other uses. Furthermore, the bill contains no restrictions upon transfer cuts, which would show that no vested right is contemplated. The bill goes very little further than to carry out the present policy of the Forest Service. It does not go so far in the establishment of the rights of the permittees as does the Taylor act. The

officials of the Forest Service should realize that this is confusing to permittees on the forest, when these officials object on one hand to a mild bill, granting some protection and stability to forest users, and on the other hand to a transfer order which would place these stockmen under a law containing even greater protection.

DEATHS

T. H. RAMSAY, CATTLEMAN OF Red Bluff, California, was killed at Salina, Kansas, May 18. The fatal accident occurred during inspection of an elevator belonging to the Shellabarger Mill and Elevator Company, of which he was a director. He was born March 2, 1869, the son of a Forty-Niner family. He was a past president of the California Cattlemen's Association, president of the Pacific National Agricultural Credit Corporation, and had served on the executive committee of the American National Live Stock Association for many years. He was active in the live-stock industry as a partner of Fred Ellenwood, of Red Bluff, and engaged in many other activities.

Gustav Becker

Gustav Becker, cattleman, eighty-three, died at Springerville, Arizona, on February 2. He settled in Round Valley when he was twenty, before Springerville was a town. In the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association "News Letter," Mrs. J. M. Keith says: "He helped bring civilization to northern Arizona, and his mark of effort and achievement is woven back and forth across the north half of this state. Then, a few years ago he saw his dream of over forty years consummated in the completion of Highway 60 which brought the north and the south together by shortening the distance more than one third. Few men have had a more colorful or interesting life than Mr. Becker, and very few have gone about their good deeds with such modesty."

Julian L. Bivins

Julian L. Bivins, forty-three, member of the legislative committee of the American National Live Stock Association, and his son William, twenty-one, were killed when their airplane crashed on May 23. They had long been interested in aviation. Julian L. Bivins was born in Grayson County, Texas. He moved to the Panhandle at an early age and was educated there. He was raised in the cattle business. He was prominent in affairs of the industry in his state and nationally. Recently he represented the industry in legislative affairs at Washington in his capacity as legislative committeeman. He is survived by his wife, Berneta Wilson Bivins, also of an old Panhandle family, a son and daughter, a brother, Miles G. Bivins, and his mother, Mary E. Bivins. His son William was also a member of the American National.

Prevent Abortion Losses

By vaccinating your calves 4 to 8 months old with ANCHOR Abortion Vaccine

Price per 5 c.c. dose.....25 cents
Blackleg Bacterin
(5 c.c. dose).....\$0.07 per dose
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin
(5 c.c. dose)......06 per dose
Anti-Hemorrhagic
Septicemia Serum.. 1.80 per dose
White Scours Bacterin
(5 c.c. dose)......06 per dose
Keratitis (Pink Eye) Bacterin
(5 c.c. dose)......06 per dose
Mixed Bacterin Bovine
(5 c.c. dose)......06 per dose
One 10 c.c. syringe and
two needles..... 1.15

Free Book: Send for a copy of our "Vaccination Simplified" booklet, also latest price list on all products.
Order from nearest ANCHOR dealer. If there is no ANCHOR dealer near you, write us.

Anchor Serum Co.

So. St. Joseph, Missouri

The World's Largest Anti-Hog-Cholera And Animal Vaccine Plant

W. J. KENNEDY,
Vice-Pres. and Sales Mgr.

WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON NOTES

RESTORATION OF THE FCA's independence, as provided for in the Gillette bill, must await action by another Congress, observers believe. They see no signs of enactment for the Jones bill, lowering interest rates and guaranteeing land bank bonds. The Kleberg bill, which reduces interest rates, guarantees bank bonds, provides installment purchase of stock, and sets a four-year statute of limitations on feed and seed loans, may provide basis for legislation on the credit problem. . . . Testifying at Washington hearings for the Gillette bill and against Wheeler-Jones bill was Frank S. Boice, Sonoita, Arizona, vice-president of the American National Live Stock Association (see p. 5). . . . Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace said that policies pursued by the FCA during the agricultural low income years of 1933-34 "bailed out" creditor banks and insurance companies but "left farmers with debts they can never pay." Continuation of these policies, he declared, would cause serious losses to the loan agency and borrowers. He said the fact that 25 per cent of the FCA borrowers were delinquent proved the former policies unsound. The secretary said that the FCA, under his direction, was attempting to relieve some of the farm debt pressure by reamortizing loans and giving borrowers longer periods in which to pay.

FORESTS AND PUBLIC DOMAIN

Investigation of the administration of public lands, called for in a resolution introduced by Senator Pat McCarran, of Nevada, received approval of a special Senate appropriation committee and is being pushed toward consideration on the floor of the Senate. Observers believe the senators will approve it. The legislative committee of the American National Live Stock Association requested the investigation. . . . Testifying in favor of the Johnson forest bill, which would establish advisory boards on the national forests and lend certain stability to forest land grazing use, were William B. Wright, member of the executive committee of the American National Live Stock Association, and J. Elmer Brock, its president.

TRANSPORTATION

House rejection of a conference report on the Wheeler-Lea transportation bill, which was assumed ready for final action, probably lays at rest the measure for this session. The bill would bring, for the first time, water, rail, and motor carriers under uniform ICC regulation. . . . American National Live Stock Association representatives at

Washington joined other agricultural groups in the protest that the bill (1) ignores public interest and lays the basis for a transportation monopoly; (2) will increase cost of distributing agricultural products; (3) will increase cost of things farmers buy; (4) will retard economic recovery of the nation by adverse effects upon agriculture; and (5) ignores the fundamental purpose for which government regulation was established—protection of public interest. . . . ICC Chairman Eastwood says that there is basically a surplus of transportation in the United States.

CROP INSURANCE

Extending federal crop insurance to cotton was the purpose of a measure passed by Congress but vetoed by the President. It would have increased from \$6,000,000 to \$12,000,000 the appropriation for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. Wheat insurance is expanding, according to Department of Agriculture releases; but the President in his veto of the cotton insurance bill said that the similar experiment in wheat was not yet satisfactory.

CURB ON BUREAUS

Pending in Congress is the Logan-Walter bill—a measure intended to prescribe new rules of procedure for government agencies with broad legislative, judicial, and administrative powers. It is declared to represent sentiment against exercise of arbitrary authority by bureaus and other agencies of the government.

CORN EXPORT SUBSIDY

Corn export under a subsidy program has been designed to relieve the country's corn situation. Under the program, which is similar to that used last year to sell surplus cotton and wheat, the sale of some 20,000,000 bushels of corn has already been made to the United Kingdom.

WAGE-HOUR AMENDMENTS

Chances of revision of the wage-hour law evidently are gone, so far as the present session is concerned. The law, generally conceded defective in many respects, seemed in for amendments; but even changes approved by the President have failed, among which were these two: That the wage-hour act should be extended to all employees engaged in processing farm products; that workers employed in canning, packing, and other processing of farm products, and in preparation for market, should be removed from hour and overtime regulations. Live-stock industry representatives pushed for the agricultural exemptions. . . . An article in the *United*

States News says that the Wages and Hours Administration is prepared to give employers, through reinterpretation, many concessions without waiting for Congress to amend the wage-hour law. . . . The powers approved a 36-cents-an-hour wage in the wool industry.

WAR INJECTS ELEMENT OF UNCERTAINTY IN FORECAST

GERMANY'S DRIVE ON THE western front has "added an element of uncertainty to American industrial recovery," the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. Downgrade in economic conditions apparently ended in April, and industrial activity turned upward in the first part of May, the bureau said, but now has been added "the element of uncertainty."

Farmers will benefit from the war only indirectly through increased industrial activity in the manufacture of war materials and the consequent increase in domestic purchasing power. The war has had adverse effect on export of farm products, the belligerents virtually refusing to take American pork, wheat, tobacco, fruits, and many canned vegetables.

Actual cessation of hostilities, or even the anticipation of such by business men, might so affect confidence, buying, and inventory policies "as to alter the trend of business activity," the bureau stated.

In reporting the bureau's outlook, a *United Press* dispatch says that the bureau "has called the turn on every business trend since 1939."

Inspected slaughter of cattle in the first four months of 1940, say the government experts, totaled about 5 per cent larger than in the corresponding period of 1939; but total slaughter supplies of cattle in 1940 are not expected to be greatly different from those of 1939.

MOTOR TRANSPORT PAYS WAY SAYS EASTMAN REPORT

MOTOR TRANSPORT PAYS ITS way, meeting its full charges for highway, road, and street construction and maintenance, according to findings in a government report on the question of subsidies affecting various forms of transportation.

The report, based on a six-year study, was issued by Joseph B. Eastman, formerly federal co-ordinator of transportation.

Appraising use of public facilities by cars, buses, and trucks, the report finds that motor vehicles should be paying 80 to 83 per cent of the total cost of building and maintaining the country's network of highway systems.

The report finds that motor transport pays the charges assignable to it and more besides. Motor transport paid \$385,360,000 in excess of its share of road costs for the 1921-1937 period.

HOW A COW PUNCHER RODE

I have often been asked by the people I knowed
To tell 'em the way that a cow-puncher rode.
Now, them boys didn't all ride exactly the same,
They rode a'most every old style you could name.

Of course, most of the hands that was workin' around
Would ride with long stirrups and straight up and down.
But some rode 'em medium, some rode 'em short;
In fact there was stirrups and len'ths of all sorts.

I know of one feller that quarrelled with his brother,
Because he rode with one stirrup longer than t'other.
There was some would set straight; there was others would hump
Till they set on their hoss in a sort of a lump.

Some kep their laigs forward and held their heels low;
Some held their laigs back; some would turn down their toe;
Some held their laigs still, while some onpatient cuss
Would keep his feet kickin' and makin' a fuss.

There was some of them riders set close to their seat,
While others set half of the time on their feet;
Some bogged on the cantel and rode away back,
While others would fidget like ridin' a tack.

There was some held their elbows down close to their side,
And others a'gin that would let 'em spread wide.
Yes, some flopped their elbows and raised 'em so high
You would think mebbysso they was tryin' to fly.

There was some that would ride with their hand on the horn;
There was some looked contented, and some looked forlorn;
There was them, for some reason I couldn't explain,
Whirled a piece of their rope or the ends of their rein.

There was some of them fellers set off to one side—
In fact I caint tell how a cowboy did ride.
When I figger it out, there's only one guess,
They rode like they thought they could do it the best.

—BRUCE KISKADDON.

FEDERAL EXPERT TELLS WHY HOG PRICE IS LOW

WHY ARE HOG PRICES LOW?
C. L. Harlan, of the Agricultural Marketing Service, answers the question: Why were hog prices in January, 1940, so much lower than cattle prices? This question applies not only to this selected month but generally to the situation that has prevailed for some time and that promises to continue indefinitely.

No one simple answer provides a solution to this problem. In the first place, foreign outlet and foreign demand are important factors in determining total demand for hog products, but they are negligible in the case of other live stock. And the foreign outlet for hog products in January, 1940, was greatly restricted. This reduced foreign outlet has increased the proportion of total hog products from federally inspected slaughter that had to be disposed of through domestic channels.

Another reason for the relatively low hog prices is the low price of lard. With lard production this year back to the predrought average, and with the export outlet restricted, the proportion of production going to domestic consumption is comparatively large. The indicated domestic consumption of lard from inspected hog slaughter in January, 1940, was the largest for all months of record covering nineteen years, and the indicated per capita consumption was the largest for January and the fourth largest of all months. With large supplies of other fats and oils available, it took

Let's Not 'Kid' Ourselves—

Every live-stock grower—cattle, sheep or hog—has a vital interest in strong Central Markets. Sales made at home, at auction markets, or at other points are compared with Central Market sales and they are good or bad, depending upon that comparison. A grower who has never shipped to Central Markets has the same interest, because, without them, he would have no price basing point . . . no knowledge of what his live stock should bring.

CENTRAL MARKETS can only establish good prices if they receive good live stock. If the choice ends are sold at home, with the cut-backs or the poor end going to market, obviously the price received for the lower grades is going to establish the basis for the sale of the better kinds.

THE DENVER MARKET assists in fixing prices for most of the West. Because of this, every grower in the West has a vital interest in the DENVER MARKET. By marketing at DENVER, he can improve both his present and future condition by usually receiving a higher "net" price on his present offerings and by insuring good prices on his future production.

LISTEN TO ACTUAL SALES OVER KOA DAILY AT 6 A. M.

KLZ at 6:30 a. m., and KFKA and KVOR
at 12:45 p. m., and daily closing market
summary, KOA at 1:55 p. m.



relatively low lard prices to move this quantity into consumption.

Most people are inclined to forget one factor tending to hold down hog prices, and that is the large production of hogs in the southern states. This production in 1939 was of record size; although only a relatively small proportion of the hogs produced in these states goes into the commercial supply. Practically all the products from southern grown hogs are consumed within the South. Hence, when local supplies are large, the market for the products from commercial slaughter which usually move in the South in large volume is restricted. Either other outlets must be found for much of these products or prices must be reduced to a level at which the southern market will take them.

And costs of getting hogs to consumers cannot be ignored. Since 1933, there have been rather marked increases in charges for processing and distribution of meats, and it appears that the level of such charges per 100 pounds of live stock slaughtered has been greater in the past three years than the average for the period 1921-34. Since much more processing is required for hogs than for cattle, the increase in such charges in recent years probably has affected hog prices more than cattle prices. And any increase in processing costs tends to be reflected in lower prices to live-stock producers.

Making allowances for the probable effect of these different factors in holding down hog prices, other factors appear to be involved. The prices of fresh and cured pork, both wholesale and retail, are below their usual relationship to the prices of beef. In only seven years in the last twenty-one has the average January wholesale price of pork loins in New York been lower than good steer beef carcasses. Two of these January's were 1939 and 1940. In the other five January's the proportion of hogs in the total slaughter was much above average, but in 1939 it was below average and in 1940 about average. The spread between the two prices was the largest in January, 1940, of all the seven monthly periods. Retail prices of fresh pork products have been and still are unusually low relative to those of fairly comparable cuts of other meats.

It would seem from these price relationships that consumer demand for pork is at a lower level than it was in the predepression years, while that for other meats is at about the same or at a little higher level. A possible explanation for this shift in demand is that during the years from 1935 to 1938, when hog production was greatly curtailed by feed shortages resulting from droughts, the per capita supply of pork was low and prices of pork products were relatively high. The continuation of this short supply of pork over a number of years enforced a change in dietary habits which tended to become permanent. Then, when hog production expanded rapidly in 1939 to above the predrought level, it has taken relatively low prices to move this large supply into consumption.

How long it will be until pork regains its former relative position among meat and other animal products is a question for the answer of which there is little evidence in past experience.

MARKETS

TOUCHY MARKETS MAY CONTINUE ALL SUMMER

By JAMES E. POOLE

AN ERA OF GOOD FEELING IN the fat-cattle market abruptly terminated late in May when feeders precipitated a decline coincident with the break in securities and commodities.



Cattle held in the feed-lot on a promise that they would realize more money were hastily dumped into the market hopper, creating an accumulation that could not be worked over the scale on the day of arrival. Killers, always suspicious that a sudden bulge in sup-

ply portends a continuous generous run, backed away in alarm.

Feeders, who had prior to this regarded prices with suspicion, were thrown into confusion. This sudden addition to beef supply did not extend beyond Chicago territory, where the bulk of the residue of winter production was concealed. Western markets did not participate in the accretion, nor was supply of fat cattle at eastern markets excessive. This break was probably a sequence to what happened in other commodity markets. Probably it was due to psychological influence. In any event, the market hopper was filled, and prices cracked sharply. Killers, who had resisted the previous advance strenuously, took full advantage of their opportunity, contenting themselves with acquiring a single day's kill. Fat steers with weight—the long-fed type—got most of the break; light and short-fed steers and heifers felt least the concussion. This surprised the trade, as, during the previous advance, weight and finish in competition

led the procession, 1,500-pound bullocks topping the market.

War developments recently and currently have created confusion in industrial, commercial, and financial circles. Speculation concerning impending events would be futile, as scant precedent exists. Should the United States become involved, necessity for developing armed forces would mean sharp appreciation in values of all three species, as current beef supply is barely equal to domestic requirements under peace conditions.

Fat-cattle prices recover promptly, as the country reduces loading on every break and product in coolers moves promptly into distributive channels.

Hog product has piled up. War would appreciate values and reduce stocks; otherwise the surplus creates a serious merchandising problem.

Live muttons do not respond to war conditions, as the product is not adapted to military needs. Wool is already working higher.

Every branch of the live-stock market is nervous, peculiarly susceptible to supply, demand, and rumor.

That it is a jittery, treacherous market with every indication of continuing along that line all summer will not be disputed. Although the price ceiling is right overhead and easily reached, up to that level beef vends readily. In fact outlet channels have rarely shown signs of congestion. Up to the reaction, 1,200- to 1,500-pound bullocks selling in the \$11 to \$12.50 range have cleared without difficulty, the sluggish phase of the market being found in the middle-price bracket, where the bulk of the short-fed cattle are found—\$9.25 to \$10.50. Although feeders have marketed closely as to weight and condition since the turn of the year, a few thousand big cattle, many of them overdue, were cut loose late in May to demonstrate that the market was on uncertain footing.

What happened late in May is renewed and emphatic warning that the trade can get along comfortably with few steers weighing in excess of 1,250 pounds, and whenever a slight excess over actual weekly requirements develops trouble ensues. The visible supply of heavy, long-fed steers back in the country at this moment is the smallest since the semifamine period of 1937, but there will be enough to go around. In a pinch killers can cut down weight and substitute less desirable heavy steers. Beef trade is adaptable; unable to get what it needs, substitution is easily affected. The new crop of yearling steers—calves that went to feed-lots last fall—is already showing up numerous, finished types selling in a \$10.50 to \$12 range, and, as the country is in a selling mood, they will go to market at the earliest opportunity, if not prematurely, as thousands of little cattle, both steers and heifers, have already done.

So far the season's top is \$13.10, paid



for two consignments of Fred Attebury's "Circle Dot" Steers. On the crash, this drove was set back to \$12.50, but steer sales above \$12 are rare, bulk of the entire crop selling in the \$9 to \$11.50 bracket on the decline. It is probable that long-fed steers will be closely marketed by the middle of June and that the price spread will be narrow all summer.

Yearlings, both steers and heifers, are prime favorites with killers. But for dearth of bullocks weighing in excess of 1,250 pounds, the yearling type would have held the premium right along, as it is prime heavy steers that hold a premium of about \$1 per cwt. over desirable 900- to 1,100-pound cattle, which could easily be wiped out. Each recurring season is a reiteration of the fact that demand for heavy beef is constantly shrinking; that beyond a fluctuating but definite tonnage the outlet for that type of meat regardless of quality, has strict limits; and that the trend is constantly toward less weight. The last acute shortage of heavy steers occurred in 1937, following a corn crop failure in 1936 which sent the top to \$19.90, precipitating a veritable debacle in the shape of consumer strike from coast to coast. With corn 50 per cent lower at this juncture, repetition is impossible. A \$14 top is possible later in the season, probably September or later, as enough heavy cattle are in sight to tide over the interim. The advance in April and early May of 75 cents to \$1 per cwt. strained the price structure foundation.

An abnormal feature of cattle trade is relatively high cost of cattle in the lower price bracket, which affects all female cattle, bulls and bovine trash—plentiful in former seasons during this period, but abnormally scarce now. Each morning, on the first round, local killers and order buyers go into a huddle for possession of the riffraff. South Texas, formerly contributing an army of cheap grassers from the coast country,

is out of that business. Southern "yellow hammers," wintered in Corn Belt feed-lots, are prize packages, selling in the \$8.50 to \$9.25 range. The product can be sold in the guise of yearlings if it is fat. They condition rapidly. In processing circles such carcasses are known as "phoney yearlings." Reaching the retailers' counters, they figure in the roll of prime beef. When good, choice, and even prime cattle slipped 50 cents per cwt. late in May, the \$8 to \$9.50 types of common and intermediate steers were not disturbed. They get competition from three sources: interior packers, yard traders, and feeders who are in keen competition with killers for light steers of the two-way type. They refused to look at these all winter when countless thousands in little better than feeder flesh went to the beef-rail.

Heifers, cows, and bulls are realizing phenomenal prices. This is in line with the market for common steers. Fat, beef-bred cows are worth \$7.75 to \$8.50 per cwt.; fat "dairies," \$6.25 to \$7, and canners and cutters—the flotsam and jetsam of the market—anywhere from \$4.50 to \$6.25 per cwt. These prices will be untenable as the season works along and grass product becomes more plentiful. Sausage demand is making a broad market for bulls at \$6.50 to \$7.25 per cwt., which may suggest a summer break, but sausage mills are grinding as never before. The "hot dog" season is right ahead, and 1940 tonnage of these popular foods is expected to break all consumption records.

Heifer feeding has been highly profitable right along. A \$10 to \$10.75 trade in finished heifers weighing 800 to 1,000 pounds, \$9 to \$9.75 for short-feds, and \$7.50 to \$8.50 for dairy-bred stock with a thin meat covering is out of line with steers and is merely additional evidence that consumers demand light beef. Everybody, without exception, feeding heifer calves of last year's crop has had a profitable season.

STOCK CATTLE PRICES HOLD

STOCK CATTLE prices have been sustained at levels that generate suspicion concerning the financial outcome. Vague rumors of \$12 contracts for southwestern calves at weaning time permeate the atmosphere. Actual sales of long-age calves at \$10.50 to \$11 are common at Kansas City, Omaha, Chicago, and other markets. Frequently 50 to 60 per cent of Monday's receipts at Kansas City are passed on to feeders in a wide range of prices; but every sale has a dangerously high appearance, gauged by current prices of fat yearlings. Buyers, active and potential, throng stocker market channels. The potential element invariably outnumbers actual purchasers, the former concluding to "wait awhile." At the corresponding period of 1939, early buyers got the season's bargains; but current prices are somewhat higher than then and the timorous element is conspicuous on the fence-rails.

Commercial breeders are under no compulsion to send young cattle to the market. They are even rebuffing itinerant buyers, feeders, and speculators—mostly the latter. Except on the meager supply of green cattle now reaching the markets, the season's values have not been definitely determined. Millions of acres of pasture, old and recently created, are without a bovine tenant. Whence the cattle to fill them are coming is a serious problem. A furore over grass at the inception stage two years ago is still gathering force. Soil conservation districts are in process of formation everywhere in the Corn Belt, and rarely is the preliminary vote adverse. Grass clinics are more popular than political palavers, and each succeeding year's corn crop curtailment merely adds to swelling grass production which must be fed or wasted. Owing to high, if not prohibitive, cost of young cattle, millions of acres of pasture in the Corn Belt will be idle during the coming summer.

The Word SERVICE May Mean Much or Little



No, we are not in the restaurant business, where the whole day's receipts must be derived from smashing, slam-bang service to customers during a brief hour or so, while the customers have the time to eat. But, as a live stock selling agency, we at the NATIONAL will render as much of the spirit of service as you have ever seen in any business, whether it be a short-order restaurant or a transcontinental airplane. Intelligent, aggressive service is the keynote of all operations at the NATIONAL of KANSAS CITY. We feel that, by constantly striving to this end, the NATIONAL offers at all times a superior live stock service.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK COMPANY OF KANSAS CITY KANSAS CITY STOCKYARDS

CATTLE DEPARTMENT

Fred H. Olander
J. Willard Olander

Al Coffman
James R. Wilson

Alex MacGregor
Tom Ament

Leo McCarthy

SHEEP DEPARTMENT

Laurence Tice

Several unknown factors are operative in determining stock-cattle prices. Not the least of these is the selling policy of western breeders, whose feed position is strong. Last year a large number of calves and yearlings were dislodged by a combination of attractive prices, feed scarcity, and need of money. This year again prices must be attractive, especially if the trans-Missouri country goes into the winter with an adequate supply of feed. Humidity conditions are more favorable than last year in that quarter from Texas to Montana, especially in the Northwest. Aged steers have never been so scarce in the history of the industry, visible supply comprising yearlings, short "two's" and calves of various ages and states of development. What these cattle will realize as they move on to feed-lots from time to time is anybody's guess. Corn Belt and eastern feeders and pasturemen are confronted with an unprecedented condition. Drought last fall and all through the winter has been relieved, though not adequately, as subsoils are still dry in many sections; but sufficient humidity has arrived to create a luxuriant early pasture growth and to put the 1940 corn crop in with excellent promise of a complete stand. Acreage has been reduced, compared with 1939, probably about 8 per cent—at least that is the official estimate, as in many individual cases allotments were below possible acceptance. Should the corn prospect look promising as the season advances, demand for replacement cattle will be accentuated, especially if pastures hold up meanwhile. Acreage in soy beans, sargo, alfalfa, and other roughages furnishing cattle provender is the largest on record. Thousands of silos will be filled with alfalfa and other grasses, and corn fodder will be carefully conserved, so that in any event broad demand for calves and yearlings to rough through next winter is assured. In-and-out feeders made at least feed cost on the crop of steers recently marketed and they are all potential if not actual buyers. A pronounced disposition to delay will merely heighten demand late in the season.

The new calf crop is large on a percentage basis but not in actual numbers. Breeding herds wintered well and are being hand-tended. A cow capable of raising a decent calf—not necessarily a price topper—commands respect everywhere grass grows. Potential demand east of the Missouri River cannot be satisfied even at good prices, as farm-grown steers and heifers are not so highly profitable as to draw attention from dairying. For several years the northern dairy states have been running full time maturing heifers for the southern market, threatening a surplus. Of beef-bred cows there is a marked paucity. Demand for half a million at least exists at the moment.

Recently Chicago has received many consignments of farm-grown steers and heifers, realizing anywhere from \$10.50 to \$12 in the case of steers, and \$9.75

to \$10.50 for heifers. These cattle come in bunches of five to ten head, or straight loads. In one instance the top of the day was \$12.65 for 1,150-pound steers and \$11 for 980-pound heifers. Quality and condition in combination are essential to these prices, but they show possi-

bilities. Of course development of this phase of the industry will be slow, and it is doubtful if a stage of magnitude will ever be reached, as the milk cow has secured a firm footing, and a standing obstacle is the length of the production period.

We Invite You

If you are making the Hereford tour . . . attending the Hereford sales in June . . . phone us from Denver. We'll be glad to come for you.

Painter Hereford Company

Roggen, Colorado

You Are Not Working Alone

WHEN selling your live stock co-operatively you are not working alone. More than 300,000 producers are now selling their live stock through twenty-one terminal marketing agencies throughout the United States.

All of these agencies are producer owned and controlled. This is a nation-wide organization and the members are working together to get the highest possible price for their grade and quality of live stock on the market.

In union there is strength.

National Live Stock Marketing Ass'n

160 North La Salle Street

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

There Isn't a More Effective Method

*In the Marketing of Live Stock
than to Consign to*

**John Clay
& Co.**

Efficient Service Assured at

Established

1886

Chicago, Ill.	Omaha, Neb.
Kansas City, Mo.	So. St. Paul, Minn.
So. St. Joseph, Mo.	Sioux City, Ia.
Nat'l Stock Yards, Ill.	Ogden, Utah
Fort Worth, Tex.	Denver, Colo.
San Antonio, Tex.	

Whatever happens, no cheap stock cattle are in the expectancy. Whenever a 25-cent decline is radioed from the central markets, a buying rush follows. Various expedients to reduce cost are in vogue. Feeders are taking yearling Holstein steers around \$6.50 to graze down cost and put into the dry-lot next fall. Every calf with a sign of beef breeding is sorted out of the daily veal supply. Stock wagons are running through the dairy country picking up red calves of uncertain breeding, "blacks" with dairy mothers, and any bovine youngster with a white face.

When these types can be bought "at a price," they are invariably profitable at the feed-box, making more lucrative returns recently than well-bred animals.

FAT CATTLE NOT CHEAP

DESPITE the May crash, fat cattle are by no means cheap. Maintenance of current values will be a creditable performance. Beef is still in competition with cheap pork, poultry that cannot be considered expensive, and an abundant fish catch available at low prices. Eggs are also plentiful and actually cheap. Even with these obstacles, beef has more than held its own under slightly heavier slaughter than in 1939. During the first four months of 1940 the kill under federal inspection aggregated 3,037,399, or 6 per cent more than during the corresponding period of 1939, although the increase can easily be accounted for by liquidation of the crop of steers that moved from the western breeding ground last fall. Slaughter has included a large percentage of light cattle—yearlings, merely in feeder flesh—that had no place in a fat-cattle market and were dislodged prematurely by apprehension of a declining market, coupled with advancing cost of corn, which has moved up about 10 cents per bushel recently. High replacement cost and uncertainty as to future prices have been dislodgment factors since the turn of the year, responsible for increased slaughter during January and February. Meanwhile replacement has been at low ebb, bulk of the steers going to the country being green, light calves and yearlings that cannot possibly figure in the 1940 beef supply for several months, many being destined to go to the feed-lot next fall.

On January 1, Washington estimated the number of cattle on feed at 12 per cent more than in 1939. Heavy slaughter subsequently reduced this to 2 per cent more. How many of these are in preparation for the market or being grassed to eat new corn is a problem, although there is a pronounced disposition to short-feed and cash. Beef-makers sense the tenuousness of commercial cattle trade, and, after the punishment they took on weight last year, are not in a mood to repeat. Washington figures that no more cattle will enter beef supply than in 1939, which is a reasonable theory, as any increase on January 1 last has already been dissipated.

And another thing: Another short run of grass beef impends. Yearlings do not get into beef condition on pasture and aged steers are at the vanishing stage. Shortage of grass beef means that short-feds must do substitute duty at that period. Formerly, when grassers and short-feds came into collision at gathering time, both classes suffered and prices went down a well-greased set of skids. That is a closed chapter of the cattle industry. This year's grass beef supply will be furnished largely by fat, dry cows. So-called native grass cattle have been practically eliminated from production. Even Virginia grassers are now finding temporary lodgment in Pennsylvania (Lancaster) feed lots in consequence of increasing cost of western feeders.

HOGS AND MORE HOGS

PROCESSORS made a test of available hog supply early in May by the time-honored method of advancing prices. When the appreciation had proceeded to the extent of \$1 per cwt., they were given a surprise—from every nook and cranny of the Corn Belt came a flood of swine, mature and otherwise, that literally took them off their feet. The price list cracked wide open until drove cost at Chicago, instead of advancing to a \$7 basis, as the bull element predicted, went to \$5.50, with a promise of reverting to the low of the season. Although the country has boasted of a larger swine population in former years, the crop farrowed in 1939 was more than adequate for domestic purposes. Late May found the market demoralized, every receiving point in the country wrestling with more hogs than could be conveniently handled, and provision values, including lard, at the low point on the crop.

April slaughter was 23 per cent larger than the same month last year and the largest for April since 1938. The four-month kill, January to April, was 31 per cent larger than last year and the largest for the period since 1929.

Obviously well matured, if somewhat chimerical, plans to control pork production through the corn crib have flopped. Realizing that it is up against futility, Washington has thrown up its hands so far as crop control is concerned. The latest emission from that quarter takes a directly opposite tack, as it would actually stimulate production. Briefly, the idea is to require processors to pay the difference between market and so-called parity or fixed prices, provided the grower complies with the program. For instance, if the market price of hogs was \$5 per cwt. and the parity price \$7, growers would be given certificates requiring processors to pay them the difference between the two prices. This difference is to be passed on to growers by consumers, the logical effect being consumption curtailment. Henry Ford once asserted that "the wrong thing will never work," and he said a mouthful.

Another devoted band of economists is

in the saddle. It has propounded a novel remedy for low hog prices involving a fee of 5 cents per head to be paid voluntarily by growers. Their publication, "Grunts and Squeals," records doings at periodical Chicago meetings. Packers were requested to participate. They complied, but threw a fit when they were asked to undertake fee collection responsibility. Another proposition is collection of 2 cents per hog from growers, plus 2 cents from packers. The resultant collections are to be expended in advertising. Already the advertising experts are on the ground—one of them proposing to raise \$50,000—but the promoters are cagey. The program includes raising money for experimentation and research and broadening pork markets. The latest issue of "Grunts and Squeals" announces that the organization, American Pork Producers Associated, is to be turned over "lock, stock, and barrel" to the hog producers of the country. The only problem involved is collecting 5 cents per hog. Radio and newspaper advertising departments will absorb the cash readily.

Meanwhile the hog market is still in its enfeebled condition. The 1940 spring pig crop is fully equal to that of 1939 numerically, and, running true to form, growers are already liquidating. Markets have been cluttered up for weeks with swarms of half-fat, mangy shotes, which means sacrificing at least a portion of the 1939 fall crop. As the country has an irresistible habit of expanding swine production whenever prices reach high levels, then getting out on the subsequent and inevitable break, regular procedure will run its course. As the production cycle swings, hogs are either plentiful and cheap or scarce and costly. The Corn Belt is full of sows headed for the shambles to increase a burdensome and record lard supply.

European demand for American pork and lard is at the standstill stage. England and France stocked up last year, cleaning out our reserves before the war opened. Close rationing of the civil population has husbanded this supply. Canada's storage is gorged. In fact, the northern neighbor is dumping a considerable poundage of fresh pork into our eastern markets. Packers are hopeful that, when British stocks are depleted and Canada has unloaded its jag, they may again be afforded opportunity to participate in export trade.

LAMB BOOM SUBSIDIES

A BOOMING lamb market is subsidizing. Sheep have already had their spring break. Old-crop wool lambs are practically exhausted, shorn stock selling at \$9.25 to \$10 per cwt. California and Texas are filling in the supply gap. Packers are buying new crop lambs on the Pacific coast in large numbers at \$8.50 to \$9. Fort Worth has been the most important lamb and sheep market in the country recently. During the next thirty days a new set of summer prices will be made as Kentucky and

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Tennessee take supply control in seasonal manner. The mid-southern crop is of about the same numerical strength as that of 1939, but it is two weeks behind its schedule owing to a hard winter in that region. Northwestern flocks wintered well; the lamb crop is equal to that of last year and in excellent shape, as physical conditions in that area are all that could be desired at present, which is a wise reservation. Summer and fall lamb prices are indifferent. No early trades have been reported, although growers are holding for \$8 per cwt. "straight across" at the range loading point. Kentucky and Tennessee are in the Northwestern market early for yearling ewes paying \$9 per cwt. freely at local loading points.

A widespread campaign, with the purpose of expanding lamb production, is in full swing. The industry was hit hard by drought, but is rapidly recuperating. Slaughter during the first four months of 1940 was practically the same as the previous corresponding period but was larger than 1938, which means inception of a new expansion cycle.

Demand for feeding lambs will be sufficient to insure high prices, as winter feed-lot operations have been reasonably profitable. Stock cattle are costly and lambs will be substituted. Texas is already sending lambs and yearlings to Corn Belt grass.

TRADE FEATURES SUMMARIZED

ACORRESPONDENT in Kansas, who complains of hardship incidental to wandering through the mazes of verbal prolixity, requests a condensation of trade features. The following is an attempt at compliance:

Fat-cattle market is on a healthy basis. Prospective supply is not in excess of consumers' requirements. Whenever killers break prices 25 to 50 cents on an occasional heavy run, they are invariably under the necessity of restoring the depreciation pronto.

Visible supply of cattle ready for the butcher and in preparation is no larger than that of the corresponding period of 1939 in numbers; less on a poundage basis.

Current weekly beef production is going through distributive channels with reasonable celerity. Whenever one week's short supply develops, killers hoist distress signals.

Available supply of heavy steers—1,300 pounds up—is the smallest in three years; scarcity of top-grade bullocks is acute, corresponding with that of 1937. Feeders are not in a mood to run into long feeds, making continuation of this condition highly probable.

Top cattle are rare birds. Frequently the top at Chicago—where most of the tops are made—is \$1 to \$1.50 per cwt. above the next highest sale.

Bulk of visible beef supply is in Chicago territory. The eastern winter-fed crop of steers has been cleaned up. An occasional gob comes out of Iowa, and trans-Missouri winter feeding territory

still has cattle back probably sufficient to be a supply factor for another thirty days.

Canada is not in possession of a sufficient number of fat steers to cut a figure the rest of the season. Its 1940 quota will not be filled.

Cattle slaughter during 1940 will not exceed that of 1939. Government estimates have been revised. The kill during the latter half of the year will run largely to yearlings.

Light cattle—steers and heifers—will continue popular regardless of quality. Condition is the price-making factor.

All cows and heifers are assured of continuous high prices, but prices may wobble from day to day.

Another short run of grass beef means a high market for short-feds now on grass or in Corn Belt feed-lots.

Stock cattle are definitely scarce. Depending on the corn and grass crop outcome to a large extent, favorable physical conditions mean repetition of last year's prices. Noticeable fact is that temporary breaks in fat cattle are ignored by stocker trade.

Continued heavy swine slaughter all summer is adverse to price recovery. A huge sow turnover is at the inception stage, requiring several months to reduce the load. Stocks of meats and lard are excessive and are increasing with no immediate prospect of reopening the export outlet.

Live-mutton trade is healthy. Fat lambs will probably lose about \$1 per cwt. as the season works along, but repetition of 1939 feeder lamb prices is practically certain.

A high set of prices for breeding ewes is a logical sequence of efforts to get into lamb raising east of the Missouri River.

Every branch of the live-stock trade is nervous, subject to sudden price fluctuations and peculiarly sensitive to supply.

Current meat consumption is fully equal to supply, except in the case of pork, of which there is a burdensome surplus.

CONSUMPTION MAINTAINED

MEAT consumption is being maintained at a high rate, stocks having been whittled down despite heavy production. Pork, having the benefit of selling force and generous advertising by chain stores and packers, leads the procession.

Figures for May 1, the latest available, show stocks of all meats and edible offal as 766,955,000 pounds—8 per cent less than the previous month, but 9 per cent in excess of a year ago and 22 per cent more than the previous May 1 five-year average. This indicates enormous, if not record, production in recent years but broad domestic consumption with export outlets practically closed.

The beef stock, practically all low-grade, was 61,959,000 pounds on May 1—14 per cent less than the previous month, but 68 per cent more than a year

Save Money With the New-
SAMSON
AIR-FLOW
WINDMILL



Easier Running
and Greater
Pumping Power

Makes Possible
a Running Water
System—Operating
on FREE Wind Power

- **FULL FLOATING DRIVE**
Avoids Wasting Power
- **AUTOMOTIVE TYPE HEAD**
Pumps More Water
- **TAPERED ROLLER BEARINGS**
Carry Weight of Wheel
- **BALL BEARING TURNTABLE**
Turns in Lightest Breeze
- **SURE ACTING GOVERNOR**
Keeps Tanks Full
- **EXPANDING SHOE BRAKE**
Keeps It Storm Safe
- **BOLTED GASKET HOOD**
Assures Longer Life

Write for **FREE Air Flow BOOK!**

Tells how to plan and install a SAMSON Air Flow WINDMILL powered water system. Gives plans, figures and complete instructions. Benefit from this sensational development in windmill efficiency. Plenty of water to produce more meat, milk, eggs, fruit and vegetables — with **FREE** wind power — even in 5 mile breezes. Get the facts before you buy any windmill or water system. Just send post card to Dept.

W51F

STOVER MFG. & ENGINE COMPANY
FREEPORT, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

FRANKLIN
VACCINES AND SUPPLIES

DEPENDABLE PROTECTION
FROM DISEASE LOSS

Large line of Livestock vaccines and Breeders Supplies. • Many special items not obtainable elsewhere.

64 PAGE CATALOG FREE
Describes, Illustrates and Prices the complete lines of Franklin Products.
Valuable Reference Guide for Stockmen.

O. M. FRANKLIN SERUM CO.
Denver Kansas City Wichita Fort Worth
Amarillo Marfa El Paso Alliance
Los Angeles Salt Lake City

SEND FOR **Free CATALOG**

\$4.00 TATTOO MARKER



EXTRA LETTERS OR FIGURES - 35¢ EA.

Complete with set of figures 1 to 10, bottle of ink and full instructions, all for \$4.00, postpaid. Ear tags and complete line of supplies. Write for free catalog.

Breeders Supply Co.


Council Bluffs
Iowa

SADDLES AND BOOTS

SAVE money on guaranteed saddles and boots. Built for comfort and long wear at low cost. Be sure to get our prices.

Postal brings **Free Catalog.**

Western Saddle Mfg. Co.
1651 Larimer Denver, Colo.



CATALOG FREE

ago, and 6 per cent less than the previous five-year average at that date. It was, however, the largest stock since 1937. None of this product is high grade.

Insistent advertising and selling force prevented further pork accumulations. On May 1 the stock was 613,970,000 pounds—6 per cent less than the previous month, 16 per cent more than a year ago, 9 per cent more than the five-year average, and the largest for May since 1937. Evidently a huge summer merchandising campaign confronts holders, especially with a prospect of continued heavy slaughter.

Lard is the bogey of the trade. On May 1 the stock of that commodity aggregated 266,352,000 pounds—only 1 per cent less than the all-time record May 1 holding, but more than double the stock of May 1, 1939, and also double the previous five-year May 1 average.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

IMPORTS of meats are expanding, of live stock, contracting. Figures are available for the January-March period. Canadian cattle imports were 32,575 head, against 53,761 in 1939, of which only 19,441 head exceeded 700 pounds, against 34,932 in 1939. Mexico sent 119,847 head, against 221,282 in 1939. Of these, 15,267 exceeded 700 pounds, against 27,873 last year. In the 200-pound-to-700-pound range, imports from Mexico this year were 92,222, against 176,140 last year—practically all calves and yearlings. Total imports of live cattle during the first three months of 1940 were 152,422, against 275,353 in 1939.

Imports of canned beef and veal during the three months were 20,711,233 pounds, against 14,255,608 pounds last year. Pork imports were cut from 12,856,121 pounds in 1939 to 1,765,333 this year. The explanation is elimination of imports from Poland.

Exports of beef and veal aggregated 4,416,568 pounds, against 2,988,775 pounds last year; of pork, 60,971,406 pounds, against 27,552,998 pounds last year; and of lard, 73,775,453 pounds, against 75,161,292 pounds in 1939.

HIDES STAY PUT; WOOL TREND PLAINLY UPWARD

By J. E. P.

PACKER HIDES ARE ACTIVE. Country hides are quiet. Current sales of packer selections include: March native steers at 12 cents; March-April native steers at 12½ cents; April-May ex-light native steers at 12½ cents; April-May heavy cows at 12¼ cents; February-March-April light native cows at 12¾ cents; April light cows at 13 cents; April-May light cows at 13½ cents; March-April Colorado steers at 11¾ cents; April branded cows at 12½ cents; April-May bulls at 9½ cents.

The shoe industry is going through a period of depression, with no material improvement expected during the next sixty days. Production during the first quarter was well above a seasonal average but 7 per cent less than a year ago. Retailers report a healthy trade, enabling them to reduce stocks. This is a trend toward a sound inventory position, following the speculative excesses of last fall, which is expected to favor an upward adjustment of prices during the latter half of the year, although the outlook for the fall run has not yet crystallized.

Sales of sole leather show improvement after months of dull trading, enabling dealers to raise prices slightly. New business in upper leathers is slow. Tanning operations have been curtailed, and finished inventories are not burdensome. Shoe manufacturers' holdings are down to low volume, warranting expectancy of improvement in the near future.

Spot hide prices advanced about 10 per cent in April and May; but tanners are not disposed to purchase ahead, their opinion being that current asking prices are relatively high, with futures inactive. At Buenos Aires prices have declined sufficiently to attract domestic traders operating on a hedged basis.

Domestic stocks of hides and leather in all hands are the lowest for the period in eighteen years past, according to the First National Bank of Boston. While

the shoe industry is passing through a quiet period, a satisfactory fall run is expected, which should carry through to the leather industry; but hides, already 40 per cent above a year ago, are not susceptible of appreciation under present conditions.

SENTIMENT IN WOOL IMPROVED

WHATEVER may be imminent in the wool market, values will be no lower, as the trend is distinctly upward. Sentiment has improved recently, manufacturing activity has recovered somewhat from the low point in March, and orders for heavy fabrics are increasing. Finished goods are still 10 per cent below the peak last fall, but with a decidedly firmer tendency. Raw wools exhibit signs of stability, following a six-month decline.

Western trade shows a disposition to lead eastern markets toward higher prices. Buyers in that area have raised bids 2 cents per pound, clean basis, creating expectancy of a Boston basis for No. III wools at 90 cents—a return to last January levels. Practically all grades of pulled wool have already advanced 2 cents; medium wools, from territory and fleece wool states, show less appreciation. Boston is lagging behind operations in the range states; in Texas a large quantity of fall shorn wool, acquired at 25 to 26 cents, has disappeared recently. It represents a clean cost in Boston of 70 cents, against 65 cents a month back. Twelve-month spring wool in Texas has sold in quantity at 32½ cents, and contracting of unshorn wool at 30 to 31 cents is general. In Nevada 26 to 27 cents has been paid for fine wool, and in Utah 26 to 28 cents is the current price, which means 80 to 82 cents, clean, landed at Boston. In Montana 31½ cents has been paid frequently, against 30 cents in February and March. Around Worland, Wyoming, 28 cents is the top price, sales at 25 to 25½ cents having been numerous. In Colorado considerable wool has been moved at 30½ cents—estimated Boston clean cost, 81 cents.

Although trade has broadened in the West, many growers refuse to offer their

FOUR CENTURIES OF FLORIDA RANCHING

THE BOOK that fills the blank in our national livestock history. A very readable, colorful story of the industry from 1520, when Ponce de Leon introduced the first cattle to Florida, birthplace of the \$6,000,000,000 American

livestock industry, to today. Florida had organized ranches some 250 years before the first longhorns were trailed north of the Rio Grande to found the Great West. Florida's beef business now inventories at \$155,000,000 and includes about 2,000,000 cattle.

This 310-page book with 98 illustrations for \$3

Order from **GEORGE H. DACY, Coral Gables, Florida**

wool on what is considered a dull market, in view of possible war action.

No price stimulation has come from the manufacturing end, as mills are operating cautiously, purchasing limited quantities of raw material meanwhile.

Current activity is, however, somewhat gratifying, following a dull period extending over six months. The new season is fairly satisfactory with respect to volume, mills having accumulated a backlog of orders two-thirds the year-end figure but well below the volume of business normally on the books at this season. About one-half the usual fall volume has not yet been placed, and, as the time for making deliveries is drawing near, orders may pile up in the closing weeks of the season.

Opinion regarding the outlook for raw-wool prices is diverse. Current purchasing in the West is mainly by dealers who have closely liquidated their inventories, enabling them to follow the rising trend. Other buyers are cautiously awaiting developments as the domestic clip moves to market, contending that wool is now priced about 25 per cent higher than a year ago, which is slightly higher than the rise in general commodity values during that period, while stocks of wool in manufacturers' hands are larger than in April, 1939. There is also some question concerning the outlook for consumption in the near future as compared with the corresponding period of 1939. This difference of opinion is due largely to difficulty in accurately appraising the long-term effect of war on the domestic wool market.

Only a small portion of the new clip has yet changed hands, as shearing has been delayed by unfavorable weather. The same factor has retarded activity in retail clothing circles, making clothiers hesitant about formulating forward commitments.

Current sales of spot wools at Boston comprise greasy domestic grades—clean-up lots mainly bought to piece out stocks for immediate use. Mill and top buyers are looking over recent receipts more to secure information for future use than to make actual commitments in anticipation of future requirements. Trade in fleece wools is restricted to mixed lots of three-eighths and quarter blood selling at 36 cents in the grease. Buyers are visualizing new territory wools reaching the seaboard, although reluctant to buy. Quantities of country quarter blood territory are selling at 68 to 70 cents, clean, for immediate delivery. Top-makers are paying around 80 to 82 cents, delivered at their plants.

Quoting J. A. Hill, the Wyoming authority:

"The only important change in the situation with respect to foreign wool has been the announcement of Great Britain that fifty thousand bales (approximately fifteen million pounds) of Australian wool previously allotted to the United States is no longer available. This shows that the British have no intention of keeping Australian wool on the bargain counter to be taken when-

ever the mills of the United States wish. Fine Australian wool has advanced about 2 cents a pound on the Boston market, and medium wool from Australia and New Zealand is not available. The general tightening of the war situation in Europe makes it clear that it will be difficult to get foreign wool except from South America."

STOCKMEN'S BOOKSHELF

FOUR CENTURIES OF FLORIDA RANCHING, by George H. Dacy. Distributed solely by the author, 4118 S. W. Fourteenth Street, Miami, Florida. Price \$3. Mr. Dacy formerly was acting editor at the Wisconsin college of agriculture, served several years as a cattle specialist with the Department of Agriculture, and served three years with the range research division of the Forest Service. P. E. Williams, president of the Florida State Cattlemen's Association, says in his foreword to this book: "A four-hundred-year-old child! That is the paradox of Florida's cattle industry. We have the oldest, yet the youngest cattle empire in all these United States. . . . It is with cattle and cattlemen that this book is concerned. Upwards of 1,500,000 range cattle graze the lush ranges and pastures of Florida. The cattle industry inventories at more than \$150,000,000—an enterprise which is growing, expanding, and developing. . . . This book is the first attempt to present a detailed and accurate account of Florida's intriguing ranch and range history from the epochal advent of Ponce de Leon with the initial Spanish cattle introduced to America to the present time when our industry is making noteworthy forward progress. It is an honest effort by an experienced stockman and graduate live-stock specialist to describe the Florida cattle business, its traditions, customs, and recent conquests." The history of the development of any great industry contains romance, as well as anecdote and information—material of universal interest. Some of the problems discussed in this history are universal, others peculiar to cattle raising in the South; but the book will hold high interest.

HOT IRONS, HERALDRY OF THE RANGE, by Oren Arnold and John P. Hale. The Macmillan Company. Price \$2.50. Mr. Arnold, author of "Wild Life in the Southwest," "Roundup," and "Wonders of the West," grew up in the cattle country. Mr. Hale, whose hobby is collecting brands, owns what is probably the largest and most complete collection of branding irons in the world. Says a reviewer: "Never before has the cowboy been approached through his official coat of arms, so the authors have produced not only a unique but a valuable book. Written with all the gusto of the range, it gives you a first-hand view of life in

the cattle country. You follow the cowboy in his day-to-day routine, and share in the excitement of ranch round-up times, seeing in realistic detail how cattle are branded and earmarked. Then you get the stories behind the brand designs and of the individuals who made and are keeping alive their history. Romance, humor, and drama are in these stories, and the authors tell many a tender tale about the symbols stamped on the burning hams of bawling steers. You learn how to read the brands and discover intricacy upon intricacy. A fascinating chapter deals with the days when cattle rustlers were expert 're-write men' and you see how they changed brands. Also you learn how the streamlined cattle rustlers of today operate. Here is undiluted Americana, never before available."

FEEDING PRACTICES 1940, published by Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association, Inc. Illustrated. Free. Write to 1411 Santa Fe Building, Dallas, Texas. Practical feeding information in the bulletin is based on college and experiment station work and actual experience.

STORY OF THE SOYBEAN, published by the Soybean Nutritional Research Council, 141 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. The bulletin contains articles on the background of the soybean and the feeding of this comparatively new product.

**The First and
Only Book
in Its Field!**

HOT IRONS

Heralry of the Range

By Oren Arnold
and John P. Hale

This story of American cattle brands is, in effect, the virile history of the life and lore of the range. Filled with authentic incident and anecdote, profusely illustrated, it is a *must* for every real cattleman.

\$2.50 in all bookstores

or direct from

The Macmillan Company

60 Fifth Ave., New York

LIVE STOCK AT STOCK YARDS

	1940	April 1939	First Four Months 1940	1939
RECEIPTS—				
Cattle*	1,057,267	968,133	3,950,350	4,034,296
Calves	496,680	499,247	1,774,818	1,908,032
Hogs	2,595,156	1,996,284	11,999,580	8,870,786
Sheep	1,876,231	1,993,310	6,469,273	7,051,767
TOTAL SHIPMENTS†—				
Cattle*	384,342	399,928	1,409,296	1,581,453
Calves	183,493	181,532	655,255	688,298
Hogs	713,100	484,573	3,311,165	2,351,638
Sheep	828,001	1,081,545	2,660,611	3,073,140
STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS—				
Cattle*	185,760	182,949	631,027	744,620
Calves	58,172	50,317	190,696	213,756
Hogs	43,455	43,617	182,986	167,652
Sheep	156,079	250,822	447,925	555,129
SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION—				
Cattle*	774,000	677,000	3,037,000	2,865,000
Calves	480,000	457,000	1,714,000	1,735,000
Hogs	3,610,000	2,931,000	17,224,000	13,083,000
Sheep	1,355,000	1,224,000	5,532,000	5,514,000

*Exclusive of calves. †Includes stockers and feeders.

HOLDINGS OF FROZEN AND CURED MEATS

	May 1, 1940†	April 1, 1940	May 1, 1939	Five-Yr. Av.
Frozen Beef	49,403,000	58,713,000	23,648,000	48,652,000
Cured Beef*	12,556,000	13,847,000	13,218,000	17,595,000
Lamb and Mutton	3,570,000	4,257,000	1,956,000	2,693,000
Frozen Pork	301,599,000	323,810,000	210,137,000	194,768,000
Dry Salt Pork*	81,178,000	86,573,000	81,904,000	83,002,000
Pickled Pork*	231,193,000	242,350,000	235,172,000	283,513,000
Miscellaneous	87,456,000	101,181,000	62,709,000	70,606,000
Total Meats	766,955,000	830,731,000	628,744,000	700,829,000
Lard	266,352,000	268,777,000	129,533,000	129,141,000
Frozen Poultry	86,418,000	115,442,000	70,568,000	67,330,000
Creamery Butter	9,457,000	8,875,000	70,909,000	21,626,000
Eggs (case equivalent)	5,576,000	2,117,000	5,896,000	5,989,000

*Cured or in process of cure. †Subject to revision.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK PRICES

	May 15, 1940	Apr. 15, 1940	May 15, 1939
Slaughter Steers—Ch. (1,100-1,500 lbs.)	\$10.25-11.75	\$11.25-12.50	\$11.25-13.25
Slaughter Steers—Good	9.50-10.25	9.50-11.25	9.50-11.25
Slaughter Steers—Ch. (900-1,100 lbs.)	10.25-11.75	11.25-12.50	11.25-12.75
Slaughter Steers—Good	9.50-10.25	9.50-11.25	9.50-11.25
Slaughter Steers—Medium (750-1,300 lbs.)	8.50- 9.50	8.00- 9.50	8.50- 9.50
Fed Young Steers—Gd.-Ch. (750-900 lbs.)	10.25-11.50	11.25-12.50	9.00-12.50*
Heifers—Good-Choice	9.25-10.75	9.25-11.25	9.00-11.00
Cows—Good	7.00- 7.75	7.00- 7.75	7.00- 8.00
Vealers—Good-Choice	10.50-12.00	9.50-11.00	8.50-10.50
Calves—Good-Choice	8.00- 9.00	8.00- 9.00	7.00- 9.00
Feeder and Stocker Steers—Good-Choice	8.75-10.75	8.25-10.25	8.50-10.00
Feeder and Stocker Steers—Com.-Med.	7.00- 8.75	6.75- 8.25	7.50- 8.75
Hogs—Med. Weights (200-240 lbs.)	5.60- 5.80	5.35- 5.60	7.00- 7.25†
Lambs—Good-Choice	10.40-10.60	10.75-11.00	10.00-10.50
Lambs (Shorn)—Good-Choice	9.60- 9.75	—	8.50- 9.25
Ewes—Good-Choice	3.50- 4.25‡	4.25- 5.50	3.75- 4.50

* 550-900 lbs. † 200-250 lbs. ‡ Shorn.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES

	May 15, 1940	Apr. 15, 1940	May 15, 1939
FRESH BEEF AND VEAL			
Steer—Choice (700 lbs. up)	\$16.00-17.00	\$15.50-17.00	\$17.00-18.50
Steer—Good	14.50-16.00	13.50-15.50	15.50-17.00
Steer—Choice (500-700 lbs.)	16.00-17.00	15.50-17.00	17.00-18.50
Steer—Good	14.50-16.00	13.50-16.00	15.50-17.00
Yearling Steer—Choice	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	17.00-18.00
Yearling Steer—Good	14.50-16.00	14.00-16.00	15.50-17.00
Cow—Commercial*	12.50-13.50	12.00-13.00	13.00-13.50
Veal—Choice	16.00-17.00	15.00-16.00	14.50-16.00
Veal—Good	14.50-16.00	13.00-15.00	13.50-14.50
FRESH LAMB AND MUTTON			
Lamb—Choice (55 lbs. down)	18.00-20.00	18.50-21.00	18.00-20.50
Lamb—Good	16.00-19.00	17.50-20.00	17.00-19.50
Spring Lamb—Choice (all weights)	20.00-22.00	—	22.00-23.00
Spring Lamb—Good	19.00-21.00	—	21.00-22.00
Ewe—Good	10.00-11.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00
FRESH PORK CUTS			
Loins—8-12 lb. average	13.00-14.50	15.50-16.50	15.50-17.00

* Previous classification "Good."

FROM FOREIGN FIELDS

GERMAN OCCUPATION OF DENMARK holds serious consequences for Denmark's live-stock industry. A cablegram to the Department of Agriculture says that, because of difficulty in obtaining imported feeds and Germany's need for food, within the next several months half of the 3,000,000 hogs in Denmark may be exported to Germany; 15 to 20 per cent of her cattle may be killed during the summer; chickens will probably be seriously reduced in number. The summer's grain crop in Denmark is expected to be less than normal, and practically all imports appear to be shut off. Feed on hand apparently will carry live-stock only to the end of October. The German occupation has cut off Danish supplies to England, which have amounted to half of the United Kingdom's imports of cured pork, half of eggs, and a fourth of butter. But a foreign press item says that South Africa is taking stock of her own resources and is expected to take steps to export to Britain the whole of the Union's surplus of eggs and bacon; Australia will send considerable pork. Observers have pointed out that Denmark's live-stock machine is dependent on the outside world for vast tonnage of protein concentrate and other feeds, much of which until recently came through England. Some sources say that little live-stock feed is available from Germany.

EFFECT ON UNITED STATES

Discussing the question of how the United States will fare in the invasion of Scandinavia, Colonel E. N. Wentworth, director of Armour's Livestock Bureau, said at an annual feeders' day at the University of Missouri, that it may have an important effect on solving the surplus pork problem now bedeviling American farmers. G. B. Thorne of Wilson and Company, speaking as a representative of the Institute of American Meat Packers, before a feeders' day meeting in Lincoln, Nebraska, said that German invasion of Denmark is not expected to result in increased exports of pork from the United States to the United Kingdom in the immediate future. Extent of any improvement in our foreign trade later on in the year as a result of this development probably will be governed largely by the extent to which Canada can make up the deficiency of supply and how much Britain can curtail her requirements, he said. According to the Department of Agriculture, the United Kingdom is in no immediate need of replacing her Danish imports in any large measure with possible purchases in the United States.

GERMANY'S FOOD CONTROL

A summary of an article, "Wartime Agricultural and Food Control in Germany," by Harry L. Franklin, senior agricultural economist in the office of

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

foreign agricultural relations, is given in "Foreign Agriculture" as follows: "German agriculture has been organized on a corporative (totalitarian) basis since the autumn of 1933—a few months after the National Socialists came to power. Under this system of regimentation, the prices and marketing of virtually all agricultural products are strictly controlled by the Reich Food Estate, with heavy penalties for infractions of the control regulations. All imports of agricultural products have been controlled under the "military economy" prevailing in Germany since 1934. Consequently, the present war has occasioned few changes in the German agricultural and food-control set-up aside from those necessitated by the introduction of formal rationing. No serious difficulties in Germany's food supply are anticipated during the first year of the present war; but thereafter they are likely to assume increasing importance as the conflict continues, and especially so as the cumulative effect of the allied blockade makes itself felt on Germany's foreign trade."

UNWELCOME INDUSTRY

"An unwelcome Australian industry" is a proposed mill in South Australia to manufacture rayon and staple fibers, according to *Pastoral Review* (Melbourne). "Most of such so-called secondary industries are protected by high tariff duties which, for all practical purposes, eliminate competition from overseas," says the magazine, and "the result of course is to raise production costs in Australia to levels far beyond world parity; yet the wool grower, under normal marketing conditions, has to accept world price . . . World production of rayon and staple fibre now exceeds by 50 per cent the clean scoured content of the world's wool clip. The threat to our wool growing industry is obvious."

FOOD SHORTAGE IN FINLAND

Finland is suffering from a shortage of food and feed as a result of the European war, according to "Foreign Crops and Markets." In recent years Finland has produced about 89 per cent of her grain requirements, but grain supplies are now limited. Keeping the army in the field and caring for refugees increased food consumption, and the horses requisitioned for military purposes, together with cattle from ceded territory, required large amounts of foodstuffs. Also substantial grain and feed were left in ceded areas. Stocks of beef, however, have been ample, because cattle were slaughtered by the thousands when evacuation became necessary. But the situation will change when pasture again becomes available and forced slaughter ceases. Increased production in agriculture is being emphasized; for, unless farmers can get sufficient labor and equipment for spring seeding operations, the nation faces starvation next winter.

When you want a price on a CARLOT of
COTTONSEED CAKE OR PELLETS
Soybean Meal or Pellets **Linseed Meal or Pellets**
Delivered your station, wire, phone, or write
ARCH SALES COMPANY
 STOCKYARDS CHerry 4121 DENVER, COLO.
FEEDERS—Use Hawaiian Cane Molasses

J. M. Carey & Brother
 Breeders of
REGISTERED HEREFORDS
 CHEYENNE, WYOMING

Haley-Smith Cattle Company
 A. A. Smith, President Sterling, Colorado
 Registered Hereford cows and heifers of all ages
 We always have bulls



the True Molds

What suggestion and significance in those words "TRUE MOLD"—the names we give the sons of

WHR DOMINO STANWAY 44th

WHR True Mold 1st, 2d, 3d, etc.

There is no MOLD into which we can "pour" our Herefords and have them come out all one pattern like automobiles, or any inanimate object, but the blood of this sire will give you a definite boost in this direction.

WYOMING HEREFORD RANCH

WHR Seth Domino 3d

the Elations

Yes, that's what we call the bull calves sired by

WHR SETH DOMINO 3d

WHR Elation 1st

WHR Elation 2d

WHR Elation 3d

WHR Elation 4th, etc.,

and you'd truly be elated with one of the good sons of this strong WHR herd sire at the head of your herd. Watch for calves by this sire at the major shows this fall and winter.



MISCELLANEOUS

The English National Pig Breeders' Association paid tribute recently, says *News Week*, to the "efficiency of the British Navy." Two pedigreed white boars it had sent from England arrived safely at Goteborg, Sweden, after a journey through the North Sea battle zone. . . . Gas masks for horses and ponies have been put on the market by a London firm. . . . According to a foreign press item, the Meru tribe in Kenya has given 100 bulls to the British government as their contribution to the war effort. . . . The Olympic Riding Hall at Helsinki, Finland, which this summer should have been the site of colorful competition, now houses more than 1,000 head of cattle, according to a press dispatch.

NORWAY'S AGRICULTURE

Norway is in reality a huge rock, parts of which through eons of time have developed forests and soil. Only 3 per cent of the surface is cultivable. These interesting statements are made in "Foreign Agriculture" in an article on Norwegian agriculture, by Claudia Thomson. We quote further from the foreword to the article: "A large part of even this 3 per cent required arduous labor before it could be made to produce agriculturally. Known Norwegian agriculture dates farther back than 1,000 B. C. In 1800, about 80 per cent of the total population of 883,487 derived a livelihood from the soil. At present fully 40 per cent of the population of 2,907,000 still lives by agriculture and the allied industries, forestry and fishing. A visitor to Norwegian agricultural areas finds the agriculture of the country unique and the philosophy of the farm people refreshing."

POLAND'S PORK PLANTS

Meat processing plants in ex-Polish territory have become of considerable importance to Germany, says an unofficial report in the Department of Commerce's "Foodstuffs Round the World." Only 30 per cent of Poland's pork exports formerly went to Germany, the remainder going to England and the United States. The plants will now be reorganized to satisfy the demands of the German market, and "in the future will naturally form an important factor in the German food economy scheme."

MEATLESS DAYS

Meatless days are being declared in an increasing number of countries. In Rumania, Wednesdays and Fridays are meatless, with the object of preventing further price increase, insuring exportable surplus, and reducing the slaughter of young animals. In Yugoslavia meatless days may be the price which will have to be paid for exporting foodstuffs to Germany. In France, the meatless day is Monday. In Tunisia, Monday of each week is meatless.

ROUND THE RANGE

WESTERN RANGE AND LIVE STOCK REPORT

THE DENVER OFFICE OF THE Agricultural Marketing Service, in its report of May 10, announces improvement in the western range country and gives condition of live stock as generally good; feed was improved.

Detail by states follows:

Arizona.—Ranges generally and stock water supplies good; calf and late lamb crop prospects good; sheep gain rapid, particularly where dry last fall.

California.—Range and pastures above normal; feed outlook for season good; live-stock condition excellent, except in some north coast areas; some grass-fat cattle being marketed; favorable feed enables lamb growers to hold for maximum weight.

Colorado.—New grass started favorably; pastures, ranges improved; moisture in west good, but subsoil dry in eastern areas; feed on high ranges late; winter losses light; lamb and calf prospects good.

Idaho.—Ranges soaked and grazing good, except local areas dry and overgrazed last year; water short in few local desert areas; cattle in good and sheep in good to excellent condition; good crop early lambs.

Kansas (western).—Pastures improved but pasture feed late; some subsoil moisture shortage; feed supplies low; cattle condition fair, some cattle thin.

Montana.—Ranges good to very good; cattle, sheep in very good condition; large carryover old hay, and good supply old grass; summer feed prospects favorable.

Nebraska (western).—Good moisture in Sand Hills and extreme west, fair in southwest; subsoil dry in last year's dry areas; grass slow; winter cattle losses light; calf crop prospects average; considerable hay carryover in Sand Hills, some shortage elsewhere.

Nevada.—Grazing good, season early; large hay carryover; live stock condition very good; calf and lamb crop outlook favorable.

New Mexico.—Range feed growth slow in northern counties, but made some headway, and materially improved in south; winter losses light; large calf and lamb crops in prospect; early lambing in south complete and late lambing started.

North Dakota.—Grazing general, but new growth retarded; subsoil moisture in some sections short; winter stock losses light; calf and lamb prospects good, but some local lamb losses reported.

Oklahoma.—Range and pasture greatly improved, but growth retarded by cold; subsoil moisture still short; cattle thin but gaining rapidly.

Oregon.—Feed on early ranges seems assured; ranges well soaked; calf and lamb crops average; cattle and sheep condition very good.

South Dakota (western).—Ranges and pastures much improved, but cool weather

retarded new grass; moisture best in several years; winter losses light; lamb and calf prospects very good.

Texas.—Range generally good, but dry in south and west and parts of Panhandle; some areas short of subsoil moisture; good calf crop in sight; cattle shipments under year ago, but demand good; lamb crop good.

Utah.—Ranges generally good, but coolness retarded new growth; moisture conditions generally good; cattle in good flesh; sheep wintered well; lamb crop prospects favorable.

Washington.—Ranges and pastures best in years; large carryover hay, and good crop in prospect; good calf crop; some lamb loss from wet weather.

Wyoming.—Cool weather delayed new range feed growth; old feed short in many sections; subsoil moisture short in some areas; summer feed needs more moisture; winter losses light.

BULLETINS IN BRIEF

MEAT CONSUMPTION IN THE United States during the winter just past advanced about 11 per cent over that of the preceding one, according to the Institute of American Meat Packers. Most of the increase was in pork. Pork consumption in the November-March period was given as apparently about 19 per cent greater than that of the previous winter and 9 per cent above the average for the period 1929-33. Consumption of beef during the past winter was about 5 per cent over a year earlier and 21 per cent above the average for the five-year period cited. Lard gained 15 per cent over the previous winter and was 11 per cent over the five-year average. Lamb and veal showed little change from the winter of 1938-39 but were considerably in excess of the five-year average. . . . According to Paul C. Smith, vice-president of Swift and Company, "the lightest beef we produce is consumed along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. As you move eastward, practically every 100 miles finds a demand for somewhat heavier beef, until you reach Boston, where the heaviest beef produced in this country is consumed."

DISCRIMINATORY RATES IN SOUTH

The live-stock industry in Alabama is having growing pains, according to the *Montgomery Advertiser*. Beef cattle are on the increase both in number and quality and pastures are improved, it says, but "there is a fly in the ointment. Discriminatory freight rates hit us an awful wallop. Why should we, 748 miles from Chicago, pay 82½ cents per hundred pounds to ship our cattle to Chicago when Ardmore, Oklahoma, 953 miles from Chicago, pays 57 cents; Amarillo, Texas, 1,010 miles, pays 61 cents; and Marfa, Texas, 1,653 miles, more than twice our distance, pays only 78 cents or

4½ cents less than Montgomery. These are but three examples. The discrimination is general. Why shouldn't the sleek content Herefords and Angus' of Alabama enjoy the same privilege in their travel to slaughter centers as cattle north of the Ohio River? These cattle are moved with 'feeding-in-transit' and 'testing-the-market' privileges. . . . Alabama cattle producer should have the privilege attached to his animal which would enable the feeder and finisher to test the market so that he could get the maximum price for his product. . . . Alabama has joined with seven other southeastern states in a complaint before the Interstate Commerce Commission for redress of these wrongs."

LAND MARKET TREND UP

Land sales by the Federal Land Bank of Wichita in the first three months of 1940 were up 32.8 per cent over the same period of 1939, indicating growing strength in the farm real estate market in the four states—Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico—of the ninth farm credit district. Roy S. Johnson, president of the bank, said that the land bank sold 422 farms for approximately \$957,000—\$236,000 over the first quarter total of 1939.

MEAT LOCKER SURVEY

Chief conclusions reached by the survey of the meat locker industry by the Minnesota College of Agriculture were that locker plants tend to increase consumption of meat, especially on farms

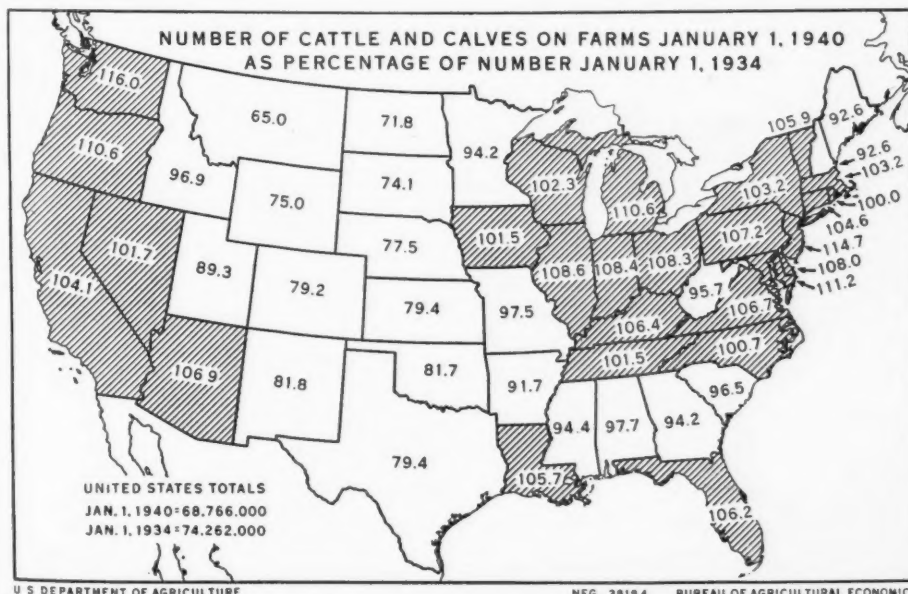
(85 per cent of patrons are farmers); the system appeals to large families and to city families in lower income groups; plants of 300 or more lockers are most efficient; economy of operation is possible only when all plant facilities are being used; and chief gain to patrons is in having fresh meat available throughout the year. Forty-eight per cent of meat stored in locker plants is pork, 47 per cent beef, 2.3 per cent veal, .6 per cent poultry, .4 per cent mutton and 1.6 per cent other meat.

CATTLE IN BONDED PASTURE

The number of cattle brought into this country from Mexico and Canada under the warehousing-in-bond provision of the tariff act is given for the years 1933-39 as follows: 1933, 9,910 head; 1934, 9,421; 1935, 18,921; 1936, 27,404; 1937, 37,327; 1938, 42,017; and 1939, 86,143. In 1939 about two-thirds of the cattle stayed in bonded pastures four to five months; 15,000 of them were on pasture in the United States one month or less.

MEAT YEAR ROUND

Before the development of artificial refrigeration shortly after the Civil War, meat packing was largely a winter-time pursuit, and the ice houses maintained in connection with meat-packing plants usually dwarfed the rest of the plant. It was not until the development of refrigerated railway cars in 1880 that year-round supplies of fresh meat could be made available to practically all consumers.



TOVREA SUCCESSFUL BIDDER

Confirmation has been received by the Tovrea Packing Company from the War Department in Washington that the company has been awarded the meat contract for the year starting July 1, 1940, for the army posts in Hawaii, it is announced by R. J. Blake, general sales manager and vice-president of Tovrea. The contract calls for 3,000,000 pounds of beef. It is awarded each year on a competitive bid basis, and many large meat processing companies bid for this business. This is the third time Tovrea has been the successful bidder.

WOOLMEN TO ADVERTISE

More than 15,000 wool growers in Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico will voluntarily contribute 5 cents per bag of wool to an advertising campaign designed to enlarge the outlets for wool. This move was approved by the National Wool Growers' Association at its annual convention last January.

PACKER STARTS ZOO

An "all Arizona" zoo, designed to house wild life native to the United States and dedicated as a memorial to the late Ed A. Tovrea, founder of the Tovrea Packing Company, has been started by P. E. Tovrea, prominent rancher and present head of the Phoenix, Arizona, meat packing company. Opening of the project late last month attracted a large attendance. The zoo at present contains relatively few animals; but, under Mr. Tovrea's plan, additional species will be added from time to time as they are obtained and quarters are prepared for them.

"PRODUCER" ISSUANCE DATE

Occasionally a subscriber tells us that the **PRODUCER** "came late this month." Let us explain. The **PRODUCER** is mailed out on the last Wednesday of the month. Our plan is to get it to readers a little before the first of the month; but, once in a while, when the last Wednesday falls late in the month, the magazine may appear to arrive late. Actually it does not. You can expect it a few days after the last Wednesday of each month.

WESTERN ROAD ABANDONED

Abandonment of an entire western railroad recently was authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Shippers protested, but the request of the railroad that the 118 miles of track from Armstead, Montana, to Salmon, Idaho, be abandoned was granted. The railroad, Gilmore and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., Ltd., was constructed thirty years ago through funds furnished by the Northern Pacific, which never received a dividend from the abandoned road. The territory served by the railroad produces cattle and sheep, potatoes, and other agricultural products, and minerals.

SOUTHERN LIVE STOCK RATES

Proposed all-rail and motor-rail freight rates on live stock to and from the South, in some cases higher than present rates, have been suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission, following requests for suspension by southern stockyards, live-stock associations, and packers, according to *National Provisioner*. Proceedings are expected to involve every live-stock rate to and from the South. Schedules suspended in one case proposed to cancel through rates on live-stock from and to points in central, Illinois, western, and south-western trunk-line territory to and from points in southern territory, substituting combination rates, while in the other it had been proposed that rates from southern points to trunk-line and New England territory be increased.

MUST RETAIL MEAT BY WEIGHT

Meat in retail markets must be sold according to net weight, and sale by the slice or piece is prohibited by a new state law now effective in California, we read in *National Provisioner*. Passage of the measure was preceded by protests by consumers that they were charged higher prices for smoked, cured, fresh meat, and fish bought by the piece than when purchased according to weight.

HIGHER WOOL RATES

Up for decision before the United States Maritime Commission is the question of a proposed increase of 25 cents per cwt. in steamship rates on wool carried from Pacific coast points to Atlantic coast points. Rates now are: In grease—in bales, \$1.10; in bags, \$1.18; scoured—in bales, \$1.30; in bags, \$2.25. Wool growers in "the eight western states" would pay transportation bills increased by over \$185,000 annually, it is estimated, if the increase is granted. Their protests were placed before the commission by Charles E. Blaine, traffic counsel for the National Wool Growers' Association, and officials of state wool growers' organizations and utility commissions. Their contention is that "Intercoastal carriers should not be permitted to put such substantial increases into effect on such a heavy moving commodity and such an important industry without justifying the increase." They insist that justification has not been shown.

POWER SERVES ONE OUT OF FOUR

About 1,700,000 farms—25 per cent of all the farms in the United States—had high-line electrical service at the beginning of this year, according to a government announcement. It adds that this is more than twice the number having service when the Rural Electrification Administration was established in 1935. The average size REA financed system has an investment of \$400,000, serving 1,200 users from 400 miles of line. Farmers' Co-operatives constitute 88.4 per cent of REA borrowers.

TOTAL SLAUGHTER

Recently released federal government figures on total live-stock slaughter for 1939 and their comparison with federally inspected slaughter follow (000 omitted):

TOTAL SLAUGHTER				
	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
1939.....	14,401	8,794	66,003	21,688
1938.....	14,754	9,106	58,982	22,514
SLAUGHTER UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION				
1939.....	9,446	5,264	41,368	17,241
1938.....	9,776	5,492	36,186	18,060

INTERNATIONAL PRIZES

Changes in the prize lists of the 1940 International Live Stock Exposition were made by the show's board of directors recently. The show will take place this year from November 30 to December 7. The board adopted the new classification set up by the American Shorthorn Cattle Breeders' Association for the competition of this breed at state fairs and expositions this year in which the produce-of-cow class will be eliminated and the junior calf classes will be changed to include calves dropped after January 1 of the current year. The same classification will apply to Polled Shorthorns. Announcement was made of an increase of \$2,076 in premiums to be offered by the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association. The board eliminated all breeds of yearling wethers from the classification at the coming show, and Rambouillet wethers were dropped. Swine weights were re-classified, establishing uniform weights for individual barrows, carlots, and carcasses: barrows weighing 170 to 200 pounds, hogs weighing 200 to 230 pounds, and heavyweights weighing 230 to 260 pounds. Only two entries may be made by any one exhibitor in a hog carcass class. Tamworth hogs were reinstated for competition.

INTERNATIONAL ALBUM

Copies of the review and album of the Fortieth International Live Stock Exposition, held at Chicago last December, are now available, according to an announcement by B. H. Heide, secretary-manager of the show. Published in book form, and profusely illustrated with pictures of championship winners, the annual report and detailed description of the country's leading stock show is used as a reference text in a number of the agricultural colleges and vocational agricultural schools. The current book, reviewing the 1939 show, has been published in a limited edition, says Mr. Heide, and costs \$1 per copy, which is less than the cost of printing. The album consists of 367 pages, the biggest review of the show that has been published to date, Mr. Heide explains, the increase in the size of the book being due to the huge entry of the various breeds of live stock at last fall's show which are covered in the volume. The 1939 International drew an entry of 13,332 animals from thirty-four states and Canada and the competition included thirty different breeds.

EFFECT OF WAR ON LAND VALUES

The war in Europe raises the question of whether land values will again rise as they did in the World War inflationary period and cause a recurrence of subsequent credit conditions. A. G. Black, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, has this to say about the question: "In view of the close relationship between farm commodity prices and farm real estate values, the same factors which will tend to keep farm commodity prices from mounting rapidly in the next few years can be cited in the case of land. Several influences even more directly related to land will also operate to limit any increases that might be expected from war as well as from other price-stimulating factors such as low interest rates, a plentiful supply of credit, and investors' attitude toward inflation. Among these are the large holdings of farms in the hands of former lenders, particularly corporate lenders, and elderly farmers who are anxious to dispose of their land. Requirements for additional land in the future do not appear as pressing today as they did prior to the World War because of the declining rate of population growth, the contracted export markets, and the increased productivity resulting from technological changes."

FUNDS GO TO COMMISSION MEN

Commission firms operating on the Kansas City market were granted recently by a three-judge federal court order the return of \$586,093 in commission rates, impounded by the Secretary of Agriculture, according to press dispatches. The case has been in the courts since 1933. At that time Secretary of Agriculture Wallace established maximum commission rates to be charged, but the commission men contended the maximum was too low and obtained a decree and order impounding the differential in the two fees. It was announced that the Department of Agriculture probably would appeal the latest order to the United States Supreme Court.

DON'TS IN SHIPPING

Don'ts, which, if observed, will result in a larger number of animals reaching the market uninjured and in prime condition, are given by M. Shipley, D.V.M., of Fort Worth, Texas, as follows:

Don't use improvised facilities.

Don't crowd animals through chutes or gates.

Don't use equipment that is not in good repair and that is unsuited for the purpose;

Don't pick sheep or lambs up by the wool to load into trucks.

Don't overload.

Don't be in too great a hurry.

Don't drive too fast over good or bad roads.

LETTERS

ADVERTISE MEAT

Let us help in every way possible to advertise meat. Some support could be given by the farmers and ranchmen by using more meat in their homes and in entertaining their friends with more and better meat. Many users of meat do not buy or use more meat because they do not know what good meat is. Good meat is delicious and appetizing. It becomes a habit—something to look forward to. Good meat must be matured enough to have flavor, must be red, with some fat in it, and thick enough to retain its juices when cooked. Let each producer buy some meat weekly from his butcher and insist that he get good meat, and tell his friends about this good meat and where to get it. People manage to buy what they like and want, if they want it badly enough. They will pay more to get good meat. I don't believe the majority of people know how good meat can be.—JOE FINLEY, LaSalle County, Tex.

YEARLINGS, \$50

Scattered rains throughout the Panhandle have helped grass immeasurably, but we are still dry in spots. Steer yearlings are selling for \$50 per head (the good ones), and some calves are being contracted for fall delivery at 10 to 11 cents per pound. This section is slightly understocked, but most everyone is keeping more heifers for breeding purposes than they formerly did. Lots of Mexican steers are passing through here to Kansas grass. Some are being summered near Amarillo also.—JAY TAYLOR, Potter County, Tex.

BACKWARD SPRING

We have had abnormal April moisture, and after a couple of warm days it set in last night and has rained over an inch and a half of steady rain. It has been a cold, backward spring. While winter was mild, it has cut into feed reserves materially. Lambing percentages will be much below the past few years. The calf crop is some lower. Cattle are mostly in good condition.—THOS. A. ROSS, Blaine County, Mont.

DRIEST SEASON

Our county had a very dry, mild winter. Cattle wintered very well. It was an ideal spring for calves. We are now faced with the driest season I have seen here in forty-five years. We have had no moisture and very little snow in the mountains for irrigation. The hay crop will be very short, unless the unforeseen happens, and, as to summer grass, it is just going to have to rain or I will just guess with the rest of the cow pokes.—ODA MASON.—Albany County, Wyo.

The GREATEST SERVICE

which the Central Live Stock Markets have rendered the Live Stock Industry is . . .

*Furnishing a CASH outlet
EVERY DAY for all classes of
live stock with prices established
under competitive bidding.*

A value may not be set upon this one service. The Central Markets have rendered many types of valuable service to the industry, but the GREATEST SERVICE is making cash available every day for live stock, with values gauged by supply and demand—the only manner in which values may be fairly based.

*Ship to a CENTRAL LIVE
STOCK MARKET
and make that market*

Los Angeles Union Stock Yards
"The Great Western Market"

The Turner Dehorning Chute



A complete, modern chute for branding, vaccinating, dehorning, horn-branding, horn-weighting, blood-testing.

World's Best Cattle Machine
Portable Convenient

With sling and roller attachments. The perfect stocks for foot trimming, veterinary work, etc.

The Turner Dehorning Chute
Eagle Nest, New Mexico

**WESTERN
UNION** *Everywhere*

MAY BE DRY

Irrigation water in this section is very low generally. The low foothill ranges are getting pretty dry, and the feed is not growing very fast. The feed on the higher range has started well and is earlier than usual. Unless we get a good deal of summer rain, we are in for a very dry summer. The cattle went out in better than normal condition.—WELDON DIMOND, Oakville, Wyo.

BALES ALL HAY

We are very happy to report that range conditions in our section of the country are exceptionally good. Prospects for a good hay crop are better than in years. This is especially pleasing to us, as we are changing over from horse-drawn haying equipment to power units, and will bale our entire hay crop this year. We baled one-fourth of the hay crop last year, and found it very successful. We were especially pleased with the feeding operations this past winter, as feeding the baled hay proved to be much more efficient than feeding loose hay.—PETAN LAND & CATTLE CO., Elko, Nev.

REAL COW COUNTRY

In the Snake River Valley there is a spot that is a real cow country. It is bounded on the west at Mountain Home, Idaho, and extends as far east as Gooding, Idaho. The Hereford breed of cattle is predominating, and there is nothing but registered Hereford bulls run on this range. The Elmore Cattle Association has done a great deal toward accomplishing these good features. The range in this country starts at an elevation of 2,300 on the winter range and goes up to 7,000 on the summer range. Where once all cattle sold were three- and four-year-olds, they are now nearly all weaners and yearlings. These cattle are ready to go from about October 1 to December 1. Two's and three's and some fat cows and heifers are to be found in this section. She stuff is ready about August 1 to 31 and sometimes earlier. There are about 9,000 cattle that range in this district.—A. B. HALL, Elmore County, Idaho.

NO MOVEMENT

Cattle came through in fair shape in this region. A fairly open winter left

some holdover hay. The calf crop looks promising. Grass is coming along fairly well, considering dry conditions. A little moisture would help put it in good condition for grazing. Very few sales of cattle have been noted. A few calves were sold during March and April, but from now on no movement is expected until fall.—LOUIS V. ALMGREN, Park County, Colo.

VITAL FACTS

We like the PRODUCER because it gives us the facts vital to our industry. One thing certain is that no outside influence can be strong enough to change the editorial policy of this magazine. We figure that it is 100 per cent loyal to our cause.—AUGUSTINE PLAINS RANCHES, INC., Socorro County, N. M.

BEST PROSPECTS

This has been an unusually mild winter, with quite a bit of moisture during the winter. There were no losses. Stock wintered well, with no feeding in this locality. Grass is coming along fine. We have the best prospects in years.—W. J. MONNETT, Campbell County, Wyo.

"WHERE TO BUY" ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT

Twenty-five cents a line, except display space. Normally seven words to a line. Display rates on request. Forms close 15th. Send copy to 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colorado.

RANCHES, large or small, for sale, exchange, or lease, in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming, Montana, California, Canada, Central and South America, Africa, and islands of the sea. J. D. FREEMAN, Gunter Building, San Antonio, Texas.

1906—Registered Herfords—1940

Cows for sale: Beau Elects, Superior Dominos, Valient Brumels. New calves by grandson of Advance Domino. Write for information.

Julia Braddock-Gilmore, Newport, Neb.

COMMERCIAL FEED YARDS—We feed your cattle for 3 cents per head per day. All feed at actual cost. One cent per bushel for grinding corn. On the Burlington railroad, twelve miles west of South Omaha. Sass Bros. Feed Yards, Chalco, Nebraska.

EXCELLENT GRASS, WATER, AND NATURAL SHELTER. Want cattle and sheep by month or year. Hay if needed. All priced cheap. Write to ROBT. HARDY, OLIVE, MONTANA.

Have calls from responsible parties for grass leases at all times. Want both sheep and cattle country. From 4 up to 100 sections. Also have buyers. R. T. Manuel, Colorado, Texas.

NINETY SECTIONS, part deeded, Taylor and state lease, well fenced, heavy grass, lots spring water, New Mexico mountain country, close price and good terms. R. T. Manuel, Colorado, Texas.

FIFTY SECTIONS, 9,500 deeded at \$5.00. Cheap lease. For either sheep or cattle this ranch will please most anyone.

R. T. Manuel, Colorado, Texas.

WANTED: GOING RANCH OR RANGE. Will give California income and cash. Full details. Cutten, 1110 Alice, Oakland, California

**For Home and Investment
Come to Colorado's
Mountains**

**For Sale or Trade
TOURIST HOTEL
AT BUFFALO PARK
ON PEAK-TO-PEAK HIGHWAY**

3 Beautiful Cabins and Filling Station included. 12 rooms with light and water. Bath and shower facilities. Hotel has been newly papered and painted. Ideally located on three trout streams. Will consider trade for clear city property.

For Particulars Call or Write

H. W. Rabb

1300 South Humboldt Street
Denver, Colorado

FEDERAL LAND BANK FARMS & RANCHES

Sensible security for you! Buy a productive farm or ranch in COLORADO or NEW MEXICO under the sensible Land Bank buying plan—small down payment and long terms. All farms and ranches priced at actual valuation. No trades. Write for complete information, telling price, location, and size you prefer.

**THE FEDERAL LAND BANK
WICHITA, KANSAS**

LOTS OF RAIN

We have had lots of rain, making it hard to get any crop in; but we needed it. Range is very good, and live stock is doing well.—F. E. RITEN, Lewis and Clark County, Mont.

FINE WINTER

We have had a fine winter, and grass is all that would be expected.—WM. SPIDEL, Musselshell County, Mont.

OUTSTANDING MARKET NEWS

I get more good from your paper than any which comes to my desk. The market outlook by James E. Poole is always outstanding. It is the best publication for the live-stock industry known today.—A. M. SLOSS, Eagle County, Colo.

CONDENSED FORM

I like your magazine because it gives us in a condensed form the items that interest cowmen. It does not go into a lot of dry detail.—GEORGE JONES, Presidio County, Tex.

I saw a couple of copies of your magazine and thought it was a great little paper, so wish to subscribe.—SAM McDANIEL, Crook County, Wyo.

Find enclosed check for three-year subscription to the PRODUCER. I surely like to read it, and I get a lot of good from it.—J. R. JOHNSTON, Fall River County, S. D.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

ks
rly
tle
on-
of
ves
but
ted
ark

ives
One
ence
edi-
gure
use,
NC,

win-
ring
Stock
this
We
—W.
o.

ng it
eeded
ock is
s and

grass
—Wm.

VS
er than
e mar-
always
lication
today.
olo.

it gives
ms that
into a
es, Pre-

r maga-
at little
AM Mc-

ee-year
surely
of good
l River

DUCKER